The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,347 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th April
L. Chusan	4590	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
M. Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th April.
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June
SITANIA	G. Doncick	4,000	600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P,	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 28, 1885

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 2nd May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE s.s. "GULF OF CARPENTARIA," 2,454 tons register, will sail on or about 15th April. She has accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers only.

This steamer was built for and employed in the Australian trade, and her saloon and cabins, situated amidship, are specially fitted up for the comfort of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	20th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Knox	6th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 20th April, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 24, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MERKA, Captain ABBAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	26th Apl.
*CLAN MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	3rd May
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	13th ,,

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY,
PURE NATURAL FINO.

THIS is particularly recommended as a high class Wine, suitable for the earlier courses of every well served Dinner.

Cash price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GODOWNS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10 per doz. Pints Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINEMERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)

Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH

Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.

Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administered with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATHERAN AND MAHABLESHWAR.

TO obviate as far as possible any difficulties which may be experienced by VISITORS to these POPULAR HOT WEATHER RESORTS in procuring on the spot reliable supplies of

STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

TREACHER & Co., beg to intimate that they are prepared to forward periodically, and at regular intervals, Consignments of Goods of guaranteed quality, and on the best terms, upon being instructed by their Constituents to do so.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY.

WE have now added to our usual Business

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
AND
GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
CIGARS.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

OUR PRICE LIST GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35 For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to [illegible] two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first ime it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English,
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.

ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.

Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very wet satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the bes Hotel I have been in in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

ALBUM OF INDIAN VIEWS.

Containing 24 Indian Views as under.
PRICE, RE. 1
A LMITIED NUMBER OF COPIES ON HAND.

OMBAY—The High Court of Justice.
Do. The Secretariat.
Do. The University and Library.
Do. The Esplanade Hotel and Sailors' Home.
Do. The Prince of Wales Statue.
Do. The Queen's Statue.
CALCUTTA—Government House.
Do. The High Court of Justice.
Do. The General Post Office.
Do. Council House Street.
Do. Ochterlony Monument.
Do. Cathedral.
DELHI—Jumma Musjid.
DELHI—Dewani Khas.
KOOTOOB-DELHI—The Great Arch and Iron Pillar.
Do. Tower of Kootoob.
AGRA—Taj Mahal.
Do. Etmaddoollah.
Do. Motee Musjid.
Do. Secundra.
LUCKNOW—The Residency.
CAWNPORE—The Well Monument.
BENARES—Mosque of Aurungzeb.
Do. Bathing Ghats.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS.
No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

is conducted entirely on the READY MONEY SYSTEM, and it is therefore necessary that al orders should be accompanied with a remittance. The object of the Stores being to keep up resh supplies of Oilmanstores and Overland Provisions from the best Makers, and at the lowest ossible rates, consistent with good quality and Ready Money.

ICE, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES
Supplied to residents in the Mofussil.
Travelling
Ice Boxes and double quilting at Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each according to size and quality.
For
a thorough Refreshing Beverage during the hot Weather nothing surpasses the
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE
at Rs. 1-8 per doz. without bottles.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST TO
WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,

MRS. LAKE,
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BOMBAY.

NIZAMUT JEWEL SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
GOVERNMENT
AND FROM
H. H. THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD
EARLY IN APRIL NEXT
HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
THE WHOLE OF THE
MOORSHEDABAD STATE JEWELS!

Many of these unique ornaments were formerly the property of

"THE MOGUL EMPERORS."
AND ARE ENGRAVED WITH THEIR SEALS.

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded Post-free on application.

Orders to purchase registered gratis

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS
CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AT
BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 24th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,

WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1885.

FOR SALE.

THE first-class steam yacht "CELIA" to be SOLD as she now lies off Apollo-bunder.

The engines have just been overhauled and everything is in first-class working order. She was built by Messrs. Watkins in 1882 and the engines are by Messrs. Day Summers and Co., of Southampton.

The following are the dimensions :—
Length over all 62' 9"; Beam 9' 9"
Depth feet 8; Indicate H. P. 60.

She is fitted with saloon and sleeping accommodation, and is well suited for cruising round the coast.

Also a small steam gig, which also lies off Apollo-bunder, and of which the following are the dimensions :—
Length 18' 9".
Breadth 4' 3".
Depth 2'

Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. BURJORJEE SHAPOORJEE DESAI, No. 5, Agiary Lane, Baharkot, Bombay.

Offers are to be made to the undersigned before the 1st of May, 1885.

T R. PURANDHARI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud, 7th April, 1885.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, a furnished BUNGALOW at Alibag, on the seashore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. NELIGAN, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAVE always on hand all sorts of NEW DRUGS FRESH PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETORY PREPARATIONS.

PRESCRIPTIONS from MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will be carefully dispensed with none but the purest drugs and chemicals under the direct supervision and management of an experienced EUROPEAN CHEMIST.

The Services of L. D. Almeida, Esquire, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., and L. M. (Edinburgh), Accoucher and Specialist in the Diseases of Women and Children, have been secured and he will prescribe GRATUITOUSLY Daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

ORDERS from outstations will be promptly executed and must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT !

TO-NIGHT ! !

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS is not an ADVERTISED CHANGE of PROGRAMME to INDUCE PEOPLE to PATRONIZE the CIRCUS, and see exactly the same acts, BUT a GENUINE CHANGE. A number of first class acts that are ALWAYS RECOGNIZED in the ARENA MUST NECESSARILY be INTRODUCED in the PROGRAMME ; but they are always ACCEPTABLE to the Patrons.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	„	3
Family Circle Chairs	„	2
Parquette	„	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

MATINEE :

THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY,

AT 4 P. M.

Nurses in charge of children free.

EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Box office open every day, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited.

THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT OF ANY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION EXTANT.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

NO PLACE of AMUSEMENT in the WORLD where EVERYBODY GOES HOME MORE SATISFIED, DELIGHTED, AND PLEASED than from WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

GRAND ATTRACTION. UNUSUAL TREAT.

THE FAVOURITES AGAIN,

PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY,

Under the distinguished Patronage and immediate Presence of

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 12TH APRIL.

The 18th Representation of the ever-popular play of

ASHLAJEE AND SHERIN,

and the most popular song of

RATAI MADAME

OR

THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

BY MISS MARY FENTON.

Preceded by a Concert of the principal songs of

"NIGHT AND MORNING" AND "DUKHI GUL."

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN (s.s.), 3,700 tons, will SAIL FOR LONDON direct on or about 25th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for first class passengers.

Passage Money .... Rs. 450

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the WILL of JOHANN OTTO KNOP, late of Ootacamund on the Nilgiri Hills, but now deceased, having been granted by the District Court of Coimbatore to IDA M. LEISH, of Ootacamund aforesaid, Executrix. All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said estate are requested to send in their claims on or before the 15th day of May, 1885, after which date no such claims will be entertained.—Dated this 4th day of April, 1885.

COWDELL & Co.,
Ootacamund.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on MONDAY next, the 13th instant, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for Contracts as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

For HEAD PADS, HOES WOODEN, CHAGAULS, PACKHALS and MAT COIR, &c., &c.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful tenderer as security for the due fulfilment.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissary Storekeeper-General.

Commissary Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 9th April, 1885.

PERFUMERY FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Ans. 12, Re. 1, Rs. 2.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Extra Superior	Rs. 1	4	Rs. 15	0	per doz.
Superior	„ 1	0	„ 12	0	„
Wicker bottle, superior	„ 3	0	„ 33	0	„
„ „ medium	„ 0	12	„ 8	0	„
„ „ small	„ 0	6	„ 5	8	„
Ordinary Quality	„ 0	4	„ 2	4	„

ROGER AND GALLET'S.

Aqua Deliciosa	Rs. 1	4	Rs. 14	0
Lotion Vegetale, Violette	„ 1	4	„ 14	0
„ „ Foin Nouveau	„ 1	4	„ 14	0
„ „ Opoponax	„ 1	4	„ 14	0
„ „ Jockey Club	„ 1	4	„ 14	0
„ „ Rose	„ 1	4	„ 14	0
Vinaigre De Toilette	„ 1	0	„ 11	0

ORIGINAL FLORIDA WATER,

Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

Aqua di Felsina	Ans. 14
Eau de Quinine	Re. 1 0
Rowland's Kalydor	Rs. 2 10
„ Macassar Oil	„ 3 4
„ „	„ 1 12

PERFUMES FOR HANDKERCHIEF

By the following Celebrated Makers :—

THE ROYAL PERFUMERY CO., LD.
SMYTH AND NEPHEW.
LUNDBORG OF AMERICA.
VIOLET OF PARIS.
LUBIN OF PARIS.
J. & E. ATKINSON.
JOHN GOSNELL & Co.
PIESSE & LUBIN.

ED PINAUD'S
COSMETIQUE.
CREME MARQUISE.
A L'HELIOTROPE, MOUSSELINE.

PUFF AND POWDER BOXES.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO.
J. GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE,
FLAGRANT FLORINE—Liquid.
Do. do. —Powder.
MILK OF ROSES.
GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadows Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

THE LONDON COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SATURDAY SATURDAY 11TH APRIL. SATURDAY SATURDAY

GRAND BURLESQUE NIGHT,

WHEN

H. J. Byron's Original Burlesque entitled

FORTY THIEVES.

Will be produced with the following powerful cast :—

Ali Baba (an alley who has just gone through the court)	Mr. W. S. Craven.
Ganem (his son)	Miss H. De Valence.
Cassim Baba (a "baa baa black sheep")	Mr. F. M. Page.
Abdalla (a polished robber, and leader of the brassiest band imaginable)	Miss Annie Rose.
Hassarac (his rebellious lieutenant)	Mr. F. Bond.
Mirza (Penny Plain)	Mr. W. H. Wreford.
Hassan (Twopence coloured)	Mr. J. H. Nunn.
Gogia Baba (Ali's better half)	Mr. A. D. Long.
Morgiana (Slave to Cassim and to circumstances)	Miss E. Vernie.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

SCENE I.—A Forest.

SCENE II.—Interior of Ali Baba's Cottage. Enormous profits and quick returns of Ali and Ganem. The brother and sister put their ugly heads together and come to a frightful konk-collusion. Ali tells his brother the secret to the cave.

SCENE III.—The Robber's cavern. The spell! The Vows of Vengeance.

SCENE IV.—Verandah at Ali's New House. The ile is full of Noises.

SCENE V.—Reception Room. The Christy Minstrels.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TUESDAY NEXT, 14TH APRIL,

By special desire

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

Tendered to

MISS E. VERNIE.

The Popular Comedy,

LESSON IN LOVE.

MOUNTED CORPS.

NAMES may be sent in to the undersigned any time before the meeting to be held at 5-30 p.m. on MONDAY next.

T. W. CUFFE.

11th April,

GERMAN BEER

FROM THE FRANKFORT BREWERY COMPANY.

Orders now being registered from shipment landing.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

HOT SEASON, 1885.

OWING to the VERY HOT SEASON we are now offering to the public a selection of heavily plated, china-lined ICE WATER PITCHERS at the following prices, subject to a very liberal discount for cash.

PRICES.

Rs. 36-4, 38-12, 45, 52-8, 61-4, 76-4, and 80.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALL BELLS. CALL BELLS.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICE, LIBRARY, OR DRAWING-ROOM.

	Rs.	a.
"Royal Repeater" Call Bell, nickel plated	12	0

REGISTERED REVOLVING HAMMER BELLS.

No.		Rs.	a.
80	3 in. Bell, Brass Stand	4	8
81	3 in. Musical Bell, Brass Stand	7	0
82	Nickel Plated Bell and Supports, Black Stand	8	0
83	2¾ in. Bell, Black Porcelain Stand	6	0
84	3 in. Nickel Plated Bell and Stand	8	0
	CONTINUOUS BELLS.		
20N.	3 in. Nickel Plated Bell and Stand	6	8
21	3½ in. Bell, Brass Stand	9	0
23	3 in. Electro-Plated Bell and Stand	8	0
48	2½ in. Bell, Brass Stand	4	8
49	2½ in. Nickel Plated Bell and Stand	6	0
51	Musical Bell, Brass Stand	7	8
86	2¾ in. Nickel Plated Bell and Stand	6	8
	ARCHIMEDEAN BELLS.		
12	Musical Bell, Brass Stand, Rs. 6 ; Black China Stand	6	8
3090	Musical Bell, Porcelain Stand	9	0
18	Nickel plated, engraved case and Bell, Gilt Rims	9	0
1	3 in. Bell, Bronzed Stand Rs. 3 ; Brass Stand	4	0
4	2½ in. „ Brass „	3	0
5	2¾ in. „	3	8
6	2¾ in. „ Alabaster „	4	8
7	3 in. „	4	8
11	3 in. „ Black Porcelain Stand	5	0
13	3 in. Bronzed Bell and Stand	2	0
14	3 in. Brass Stand	3	0
64	2½ in. „	2	8
65	3½ in. „	3	8
66	3 in. „	4	0
67	3½ in. „	6	0
96	3½ in. „	4	8
9	3 in. Single stroke Bell, Brass Stand	3	8
15	3 in. „	3	0
35	3 in. „ Porcelain Stand	3	0
48	2½ in. „ Brass Stand	2	0
68	3 in. „ Alabaster Stand	4	8
87	3½ in. „ Brass Stand	4	0
	WILSON ACTION BELLS.		
63	3 in. Bell, Brass Stand	3	8
71	2½ in. „ Bronzed Stand	1	8
72	2¾ in. „ Brass Stand	2	8
88	4½ in. „ „	6	0
99	2½ in. „ „	1	8
53	3½ in. Side action hammer Bell, Porcelain Stand	6	0
62	2¾ in. „ „ Bronzed Stand	2	8
150	3 in. „ „ Brass Stand	2	0
	STRING CANS.		
2	Brass, with knife, to hold 1 lb. ball, loaded with lead at bottom	5	0
2 A	Brass, with knife, to hold ½ lb. ball, loaded with lead at bottom	4	0
2 B	Brass, with knife, to hold ¼ lb. ball, loaded with lead at bottom	3	0
2 C	Brass, without knife, to hold ½ lb. loaded with lead at bottom, bronzed.	3	8
3	Bronzed, without knife, small	1	8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

19, Church-gate-street.

BARON LIEBIG'S MILK.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of

BARON LIEBIG'S CONDENSED MILK,

which has been honoured everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.

In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

MARTIN COHEN & CO.,
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th April next, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, dated 7th April, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 960 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday the 22nd April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th March, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinchpoogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran for the season, CASTLE HILL and BOSCOBEL, well furnished. For rent and particulars, apply to J. N. TATA.

THE PLEASURE BOX of BLOCKS, an interesting GAME for JUVENILES, Rs. 5.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

JUST received, English PERAMBULATOR, with iron wheels, single Rs. 19, double Rs. 23, with hood, apron, complete.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE WAVERLEY BAR has the finest billiard tables, and is the coolest and most comfortable in the Presidency.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction to-day, stylish GIG, very light and useful.

FOR SALE, a PALANQUIN-SHIGRAM in good order, with new paint. Price Rs. 150. Apply to GOSALA MITHA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Captain MEIN's valuable household Furniture, Sciedmayer's square Pianoforte, Mail-phaeton, &c., at Marine Lines, to-day at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, without reserve, at Waverley Billiard Rooms to-day at 3 p.m. two full sized Billiard Tables, complete, by John Roberts and Co., nearly new.

A BARGAIN.—Two Oleograph Pictures, Christian Martyrs, Discretion Better Part of Valour, Rs. 25.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, for Kurrachee, a CLERK, thoroughly acquainted with shipping work. Apply to MERCHANT, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, young ladies as BARMAIDS for Hotel and Refreshment Bars. Unexperienced will also do. Apply "Z," this office.

JUST ARRIVED, by s.s. Siam, historical Oleographs and heads of Generals killed and wounded in the late Egyptian war.—A. N. DAVER, 7, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's Auction this day, Saturday, grey and bay Deccani PONIES, 13-1 and 13-2, strong, fast, quiet, believed to be sound.

ON VIEW, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, splendid Silver RACE CUPS, to be SOLD on account of the concerned on MONDAY, 13th April, at 3 p.m.

TO LET, a well-paying REFRESHMENT BAR, situated in good locality of Fort. For further particulars, apply "B. C." care of this office.

WANTED, a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Cotton Spinning Mill in Bombay. Apply personally to MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE SOLD by auction at Scott's, Girgaum, on Wednesday, the 15th, at 7-30 a. m., lot of Arab and Australian HORSES, property of officers proceeded to Soudan and Quetta.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, for 2 months. Must be good and rapid penman. Salary Rs. 125 per month. Apply by letter only to Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart-row.—A few good rooms (single and double) open to the sea breeze, vacant but boarders taken. Best accommodation and good table. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Merritt, Proprietress.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—We have no old stock of Briggs's silk to clear off. Ours is quite a fresh one, only received by last mail, which we sell at Re. 1 per doz. skeins.—STEWARD & Co., 2 Church Gate Street.

NOVELTIES in Singing Birds and Mechanical Music Frames, a native band of musicians playing, in view, a perfect novelty, fit for a present to a prince, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

KEYLESS ENGLISH WATCHES—Open faced, crystal, strong movement, Rs. 12 ; Superior finished, Rs. 15 ; in strong Hunting Case, Rs. 21 ; capital time keepers. —H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

... quarts, Rs. 5-8 ; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO LET, two very desirable large and lofty SHOPS below the Waverley Hotel. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

FOR SALE, High wheel DOG-CART, Arab HORSE to harness, in perfect order, open to an offer. Apply to "B 100," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Superior "Beehive" BRANDY, just landed ex. s. s. "Rosetta."—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

PLATELAYERS, six experienced men required, for work in Biluchistan. Apply to Colonel LINDSAY, R.E., Lahore.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

AMERICAN DOORS and VENETIANS. Half the price of teak. Light and durable, Importers, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

TO LET, two BUNGALOWS, of late Mr. Runchordas Toolsidas, situated at Mahim, with stables and Vehar connections. Apply G. K., *Bombay Gazette*.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamarind Lane, opposite to Temple Bar, Nice, airy and comfortable rooms. Terms moderate. Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELDORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

EVERY requisites for the Frontier, Elcho BOOTS made to order, Sam Brown Belts, Scabbards, &c., BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, late P. Grant and Son, Hornby-row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 14-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

FOR SALE, pair of strong bay Arab PONIES, 13-3¼, quiet to ride, and drive single and double ; also Tonga—Dog-cart, moveable Hood, Pole and Shafts. Apply Lt. Col. MERRIMAN, Byculla Club.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth ; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

WANTED, immediately, an English NURSE to take charge of a baby five months old. Liberal wages. Wet-Nurse preferred. Apply by letter or telegram to Mrs. DUKE, Sirdarpore, near Mhow, Central India.

A HANDSOME GLASS FRONTED BROUGHAM, with powerful bay AUSTRALIAN GELDING, will be SOLD at Captain A. B. MEIN'S AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Marine Lines.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed-room, or dining room chair extant ; light, strong, and comfortable ; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantees picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest Per bottle	3 0	...
Benedictine „	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow „	5 0	...
Do. Green „	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau „	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara „	3 0	1 12
Curacao „		1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth „	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) „	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
STILL HOCKS. [illegible], MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ ..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 16 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 16 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Rudesheimer	„ 21 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Steinberger	„ 2 0	„ 32 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
Johannisberger	„ 36 0	„ 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 21 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Begoree	„ 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ ...
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ..	„ 19 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Chateau Romer	„ 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Non Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	„ 25 0	—
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ 3 8
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	...
Reel Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ...	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ...	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	„ 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	...
	Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0	
Fortuna Koruman Braendevin	„ 18 0	
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	„ 20 0	
Old St Croix Rum	„ 20 0	
Finest St. Croix Rum	„ 22 0	
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	„ 4 0	
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.	„ 5 0	
Do. d do „ Baby	„ 5 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 ...
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin
TruffelLeberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ ...	„ ...
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 9
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ 0 8
Cut French Beans	„ ...	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ...

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st February 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches ies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fl Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS under Orders for QUETTA can obtain our Wines and Spirits from our Agents there, Messrs. H. BALDWIN & Co.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Samuel Kiddle, traded under the name of Kiddle Brothers, an insolvent, the following :—

1 palanquin office shigram with horse, harness, &c.
1 riding horse with saddle, bridle, &c.

Also property of gentlemen.

1 dog-cart, 1 English saddle by Peat, and 1 horse.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and chromolithographs, a handsome strong English built victoria, sets of English single harness, lady and gentleman saddles, first rate Jafrabad cow with calf, giving six seers of milk, &c., the property of Lt. Colonel Coles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction at their rooms as follows :—

A consignment of very best quality still hocks, such as Niersteiner, Ruppertsberger, Liebfraumilch, Geisenheimer Oppenheimer, Schaclachberger, &c.

5 cases samples of brandy.

A choice assortment of K. O. cooking stoves of various designs

1 case bronze brackets.

1 case coffee roasting and coffee making machines.

On account and risk of Ragowjee Canjee.

3 cases cotton shawls.

On account of Harjee Vulee Herjee Khan Misa, Nos. 36, 42 and 34.

Remaining goods out of 3 cases of chains, snuffboxes, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A large lot of sewing machines of all system and makers

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 11th April, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitt...

M. BLUM, Actin Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS

IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 „ „ 5 „ „
6 „ „ 4 „ „

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,

And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody : and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

WANTED,

FOR the Simla Municipality, a CONSERVANCY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the SECRETARY, Simla Municipal Committee, before 27th April.

By order,
H. B. GOAD,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS FROM CAWNPORE (VIA JABALPUR) TO BOMBAY.

ATTENTION is called to the following REDUCED RATES, per maund, which will, until further notice, be charged, in lieu of rates previously quoted for Wheat and for other Grain and Common seeds from Cawnpore (via Jabalpur) to Bombay, namely :—

For Wheat .... Rs. 0 12 11 per maund.
For other Grain and Common seeds .... Rs. 0 13 0 per maund.

Grain, &c., carried by this route is brought through to Bombay without transhipment.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the first of April, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	April	15th, 10h. 42·7m. a.m.
First Quarter	„	22nd, 4h. 9·5m. a.m.
Full Moon	„	29th, 11h. 5·6m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 11	Southern India S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 47	6 15	8 40m 9 7a	2 37m 2 31a
Sun. 12	Low Sunday. Meeting of Cutchee Memons, 9 a.m.	5 47	6 15	9 27m 9 47a	3 12m 3 15a
Mon. 13	Meeting to form a Mounted Infantry Corps. English mail expected per s. s. Rohilla.*	5 46	6 15	10 11m 10 25a	3 46m 3 58a
Tu. 14	Queen S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 45	6 15	10 53m 11 2a	4 21m 4 39a
Wed. 15	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 44	6 16	11 34m 11 39a	4 56m 5 18a
Thr. 16	....	5 44	6 16	— 0 16a	5 33m 5 58a
Fri. 17	Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	5 43	6 16	0 17m 0 59a	6 12m 6 40a

*Left Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Te Deum—Dykes. Hymns 126, 140 and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 133 & 130 Magnificat.—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem —"If we believe that Jesus died."—Bunnett.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

Thursday, April 16.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 125, 319, and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 302, 292, and 232.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 125, 197 and 131.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135, 136, and 302.
The offertories for the church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) with Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 301, 238 and 288.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

PASTOR—The Rev. John Forgan,

11 a.m.—Forenoon Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 201 & 325.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 339, 312 and 391.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Service on board the hulk Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Launch goes round as usual.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Selembria in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th :—Canara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Philomel, from Aden ; Rhosina (s), Suakim ; Acola (s), Zanzibar ; Arabia (s), Bussorah ; Abyssinia (s), Mozambique ; Lancaster (s), Liverpool ; and Bangalore (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Surat (s), and Crocodile (s), for London ; Scottish Dales (s), Rangoon ; Bagdad (s), Kurrachee ; Winchester (s) and Riversdale (s), Dunkirk ; Clan Ogilvie (s) and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool ; and Osprey (s), Colombo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lucinda entered, and the s. s. Siam left, the dock on Thursday ; the s. s. Merton Hall left yesterday.

MAILS FOR COLOMBO.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s.s. Pandora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

MAILS FOR THE STRAITS.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. River Ettrick, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—It will be seen from the announcement in another column that an entirely new programme will be introduced at Wilson's Circus this evening,

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number treated in March 6,420 ; daily average 207 ; new admissions 1,257 ; total number of children 2,440.

THE RAO OF CUTCH AT THE GAIETY.—The Parsee Theatrical Company performs to-morrow (Sunday) night at the Gaiety Theatre, under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, when the play of "Aslajee and Sherin" will be performed.

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION. —A public meeting will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m., to take measures regarding the churches under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. All Catholics belonging to the jurisdiction are invited to attend.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of George Wood, the second officer of the s.s. Harrogate, who was drowned in the harbour on Tuesday evening by falling off a prao near the Apollo-bunder. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ebrahim Chotoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Nila, a woman, residing at Cammatteepoora. On admitting two previous convictions for theft, he was sentenced to ten months' rigorous inprisonment.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Shamjee Ramjee, a mehta in the employ of Mr. Megjee Pudumsey, living at Clive-road, has reported that he dropped on Thursday afternoon a currency note for Rs. 1,000, somewhere between Clive-road and the Wareebunder railway station. The note was given to him by his master to pay into the Warree-bunder goods office.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of March, 1885, are quoted below :—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.					
Green	Line,	Up	1½	Annas.	106101
Special	„	„	½	„	121401
Rs. 10 PRIZES.					
Special	Line,	Up	2	„	012051*
Red	„	„	2	„	018752
Lavender	„	Down	2	„	058901
Yellow	„	Up	2	„	073665
Brown	„	Down	1	„	305801
„	„	„	1	„	412645
Blue	„	„	1	„	440352
Yellow	„	Up	1	„	599915
„	„	Down	1	„	606201
Green	„	„	1	„	679901
„	„	„	1	„	685925
„	„	„	1	„	686685
Lavender	„	„	½	„	071609
Brown	„	„	½	„	078675
Special	„	Up	½	„	113921

* Mr. Curramsee Ramjee, Mandvee Bunder.
Mr. Bhaw Narayen, Mombadevi.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. —In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

RUSSIAN ARTS AND OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of 1st inst. published in your issue of the 2nd idem, I drew attention, *apropos* of the rumours anent the Maharaja of Kashmere's conduct, to the special necessity of caution and coolness on the part of our Politicals in dealing with any allegation against the loyalty of any native Chief or Durbar, in view of the facility with which Russian artifice might manage to create suspicion against them. I now beg to relate the following story to show what means the agents of that not overscrupulous Power possess for such work, which would prove injurious alike to our Government and its native feudatories.

It is stated that when the procession on the occasion of the grand Delhi Durbar of 1st January, 1877, was moving towards the Durbar tent, the elephant carrying one of the native Princes suddenly wheeled round and returned to his residence. This fact was at once brought to the notice of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, who immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of State for authority to deal suitably with what was considered an inexcusable exhibition of contumacy towards the Paramount Power, and in the meantime the residence of the Chief was surrounded with a guard, and he was asked to call on the Viceroy and give an explanation of his conduct. The Chief requested that, as his attendance on the Viceroy surrounded by guards would raise distressing suspicions and talk about him, the Foreign Secretary might be sent to his residence to receive the required explanation. This concession was with some difficulty made, and the Secretary, breathing a fierce spirit and accompanied by a host of officials, called on the Chief. The latter after the usual compliments requested the Secretary to move with him towards a corner, as the explanation he had to offer was such that he was unwilling the company should hear. Upon this the Chief and the Foreign Department official retired, and then the former whispered to the latter the eagerly-looked-for explanation, which was of the simplest and most natural kind. It was received by the Secretary with placid laughter; the Government of India satisfied the London authority, and kept the whole matter private; and here the story ends. Now, whether this story is true or not, the Foreign Department of the Government of India can testify; but the point of the matter is that it was first published by a Russian journal, and was copied from it by a Bengal paper last year, and it is in the latter that I read it. So far as I remember, it was not mentioned in any Indian or English paper ever before. Whether true or false, however, it equally serves my purpose: for if true, it shows that Russia has almost occult sources of information through her spies; if false, it proves her equally dangerous faculty of invention, and it goes without saying that she will make no scruple to employ either means to injure and annoy both the British Government and its feudatories. The attitude of the native Princes has already disappointed, or rather chagrined, the Russian press, which has now no other argument left than the allegation that the proffered loyalty of the native Princes to the British Government cannot be sincere, and is it too much to expect that Russian artifice might be employed to console this chagrin by some practical dodge to impart colour to this allegation? Hence the necessity of extreme caution, which I have urged in my first letter, in dealing with suspicious cases involving any native Chief or Durbar official.

April 9. IAGO.

THE GRIEVANCES OF ENGINE-DRIVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of the 8th regarding the grievances of the native engine-drivers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, you seem to be under a misapprehension in stating that "these grievances formed the subject of a memorial recently addressed to the Viceroy by one of the engine-drivers." You will allow me to say that I am neither an engine-driver nor in any way connected with the company. I thought it my duty simply for the good of my countrymen, when I read in the papers complaints of hardships suffered by a most industrious class of men, to lay the same before His Excellency the Viceroy, who has graciously promised inquiry into the matter.

You are perfectly right in expecting something to be said on the other side, and the locomotive officials will no doubt account for it either on the basis of economy or superiority of race, and the public would be anxious to hear what facts they have to bring forward to support their theory.

I quite agree with you that higher wages ought certainly to be paid for greater efficiency, but you will allow me to draw your attention to the 5th para. of the memorial, in which I said:—"European and Eurasian apprentices learn their work under native drivers, and after a time they are placed in charge of engines, drawing double the wages, thus superseding their native teachers." Now, sir, where could that higher efficiency have been imparted from? The argument leads one to say, from the minds of the teachers.

Now, I shall thank you very much to allow me to say something about the peculiar temperament of these so-called Europeans in critical moments. Before I go into facts and figures I think the locomotive superintendent should officially make out a *prima facie* case in favour of the assumption that the present European employés are safer men. For the present, I simply say that even in ordinary moments many of the European hands have proved themselves failures; that is, they could have easily avoided collisions by the exercise of ordinary commonsense and precaution. I can give you instances of such failures which were kept from the notice of the public.

One more observation will convince you of the ill-feeling of the locomotive officials towards natives. Natives are only allowed to work eight hours a day, whereas Europeans and Eurasians work sixteen to eighteen hours. Thus not only do they draw double wages, but they are also allowed to work longer; so that if a native draws thirty days' wages in a month, the European or Eurasian draws fifty days' wages at a higher rate! Are not the natives able to work equally long?

I am informed that since the beginning of this month the officials have made a new scale, much worse than the previous one, of which I intend to say something hereafter.

Bombay, April 10. B. C.

THE WATER-RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the pleasantest sights in this world is to see the tax-gatherer come, provided the taxes are not exorbitant, and the ends to which they are to be applied are holy and noble. I like rates because they mean compulsion, because there is a grand impartiality about them, because they touch up everybody, and because by means of them we lay hold of the sleek, fat, and well-to-do pice-walla and make him pay! I shall count it a grand sight when the tax-gatherer shall come and lay upon me the broad hand of compulsion to pay a rate in order that every man, woman, and child in this island may bathe in the clear water of the Tansa Lake!

But, sir, we have no Tansa Lake as yet. We have only talk about it. We have the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, and judging from the scanty quantity of water they supply, and the very frequent absence of all supply, as usual at this time of the year, those lakes must be fast drying up. The cry which is being dinned daily into the ears of the Bombay landlord, and which is sure to increase as the hot season goes on, is "water, more water"—such at least is my experience. The cry is heard by all landlords, from all top storeys, and they are powerless to remedy the evil. Unless we do get the Tansa scheme carried out, and that soon, I predict the cry will reach the ears of the Municipality itself in an indignant and emphatic refusal to pay any more rates! Our Municipal Commissioner has been instrumental in doubling, in many cases, the cost of water in Bombay. What will he say when that cry reaches his ear, as I trust it will? The tax-gatherer has gone his rounds to-day, delivering bills about the Elphinstone-circle. I have seen these bills, and they all have that easy, simple, uniform 4 per cent. rate for the water-supply in them. The charge in some cases is simply terrific—as much (in the case of one bill I noted) as Rs. 1,126 a year, and it probably is more in the case of some of the larger buildings. Bearing in mind that the occupants of large houses in the Elphinstone-circle and other parts of the Fort consume but very little water indeed, it seems monstrous that they should have to pay such a charge at a time when the water-supply is so scanty, and when no provision has been made to increase it. As I have said, I am a believer in taxes, and that both local and national. I have got rid of the bugbear of compulsion, and I hold it to be both a privilege and a duty that the rich should consent to put their hands in their pockets for the benefit of the poor. But I think it is unjust and iniquitous that we should be taxed for what we do not get, and that it is the duty of every big landlord to go straight to the Commissioner and tell him boldly: "You have chosen a wrong time to levy this uniform 4 per cent. water rate; neither the rich nor the poor at this season get half the water they require—sometimes they get none at all—and until the Tansa scheme is carried out and a bountiful supply is thereby provided, either go back to your old rates or charge me for what I actually consume, as provided by section 90 of the Municipal Act." If he declines to do this, as he may under the Act, the remedy is in our own hands. We can turn round and tell him to "cut the pipe"—the bhistie will supply our clerks, and the saving in the rate will furnish us with

WHOLESOME CLARET.

Elphinstone-circle. April 9.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE REPORTERS AND THEIR FAVOURITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a long time I thought it impolitic on my part to enter into any sort of discussion whatsoever, for the imperfect, nay a sort of partial reports, some of the native reporters of our English dailies, publish always of our Municipal debates. It is not Mr. Editor for me to speak that the reporters business is simply to paint the pictures exactly as they find them in the Municipal Hall, rather than to become a sort of censor over the members of the Corporation. As it is the outside public is very often misled, some members who are favourites with the reporters get their speeches either fully reported or beautified, whilst others get a great deal of injustice by their hands. We ought in the interests of the public, to have in future impartial and unbiassed English reporters in our Municipal Hall, so as to obtain full justice and fair play by their hands.—Yours, &c.,

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA,
Member, Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, April 10.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 9.—There are deficient reports from Madras, and none from the West Punjab. The barometer has risen, with a few local exceptions, chiefly at Hazaribagh and Goa. The two low-pressure areas still exist, but that over the Gangetic plain is less marked to-day. The pressure is highest on the eastern coast. North-westerly winds prevail in North Bengal and Assam, south-easterly in Madras and Vizagapatam. They are variable elsewhere; fresh at False Point, Saugor Island, and Gao. They are light generally. The skies are overcast in Darjeelings; somewhat cloudy in the Punjab and the western districts of the N. W. P. They are clear elsewhere. The air is much drier in Behar, the Central Provinces, and Chutia Nagpore. Temperature has fallen in the western parts of the N.-W. P., parts of Madras, Cuttack, and Dhubri. It has risen generally. Thunder and duststorms with rain and hail in the N.-W. Provinces. Rain to-day:—Cuttack and Secunderabad, 1 inch; Allahabad and Agra, ½ inch.

"CALLED BACK" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

IT was only to be expected that a play founded on Hugh Conway's world-famous story, "Called Back," should have drawn a good house at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday night, in spite of several counter-attractions. Ever since a sympathetic critic had discovered its merits and revealed them to the world, the work, which till then enjoyed an obscure existence, began to sell by thousands, and the author, all of a sudden, saw himself famous. The book is held to be the model of what a short story should be like, brief, yet complete in all its details, a just sense of proportion being observed throughout the dialogues, descriptions, and narratives. A powerful cast was necessary for the faithful pourtrayal of the thrilling incidents and the strong passions which have been depicted in the book with such realistic effect, and the London Company, on the whole, succeeded very well in their efforts. Gilbert Vaughan—as the man whose fair career at its outset promised to be completely blasted by the blindness with which he was temporarily afflicted, and subsequently as one who discovered to his great mortification, when it was too late, that the object of his adoration, with whom he had hurried through wedlock, was but a doll, beautiful to look at, but to all intents and purposes possessing no brains—afforded full scope for the display of some pathos. Mr. A. J. Byde had assumed this rôle, and he did his part well enough, though he might, perhaps, have put more feeling into his acting. Miss Eugenie Vernie made a charming Pauline, and admirably represented the unfortunate girl in whom all memory of the past had been "expunged and razed" by a sudden stroke of terror and anguish. Her vacant, dreamy eyes, her impassive bearing, and the confused and bewildered look which was the only response she had it in her power to make to her husband's earnest appeals to recall but one thought, one memory of the past, served to vividly remind one of the original character as it is delineated by Mr. Conway. Mr. J. H. Nunn was very successful in his representation of the villain of the piece, Paolo Macari, who, foiled in all his attempts to gain the hand of Pauline, wreaks his revenge upon her brother Anthony March (Mr. Page) by mortally wounding him with a dagger. It was this murder that had enveloped all her faculties in total darkness for some years. Mr. Bond was equally successful as Pauline's uncle, Dr. Ceneri, a Socialist eaten up by his ardour for securing the liberty of his native land, Italy. For plotting against the life of the Czar he is condemned to twenty years' hard labour in the mines of Siberia. Worn down by the privations of the march through the trackless deserts, his clothes all torn and tattered, his swollen feet bandaged with rags, Mr. Bond, as representing Dr. Ceneri, looked the very picture of misery and despair, and afforded a terrible illustration of the way in which the Muscovite deals with political offenders. Gilbert Vaughan goes all the way to Siberia to ascertain from Dr. Ceneri the truth of an insinuation made by Macari against Pauline; and the wild burst of fury with which the wretched man, who but a moment ago looked more dead than alive, denounces Macari, the villain who had betrayed his accomplice, as a horrible liar, showed that Mr. Bond is equally at home both as a tragic and a comic actor. Miss Annie Rose did well in the character of Priscilla Drew, an old servant of Vaughan, and Mr. Craven as one of his friends went through his part with spirit. The play was preceded by a laughable farce by Mr. Nunn, entitled "A Radical Cure," in which Mr. Nunn himself, Miss H. De Valence, and others sustained their several parts with great credit.

The company play to-night the burlesque "The Forty Thieves." Their stay in Bombay will conclude at the end of next week.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

THE twelfth monthly meeting of the Committee of Management for the session 1884-85 was held at the Institute on Tuesday, at 5-30 p. m., when there were present:—Mr. A. W. Forde, M. I. C. E., president; Mr. J. Macfarlane and Dr. G. A. Maconachie, vice-presidents; Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Dr. G. Waters, Mr. J. N. Petit, and Mr. W. Pendlebury—directors; Mr. T. Bashford, hony. secretary. After the usual preliminary business the following new members were elected:—One life member:—Mr. Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody. Twenty-eight quarterly members:—Messrs. E. H. Aitken, G. Adrian, J. S. Bailey, E. Beynon, M. F. Blum, C. Amirudin, W. Carter, R. W. Cox, H. P. Faulconer, J. Fowler, W. A. Gilmer, J. H. Hurst, W. Hughes, C. E., J. Hegyessy, W. M. James, J. S. Setna, J. Klingelhoefer, J. M. Lane, C. Lincoln, R. A. F. Marter, C. Mathewson, W. T. Mitchell, T. J. McCloughin, C. B. Robinson, Capt. E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Messrs. W. E. Stone, J. G. Thomson, and J. H. Veevers. Four quarterly members were reported to have withdrawn on leaving Bombay. The number of members now belonging to the society, is life members 127, quarterly members 416, total 543. The second lecture of the session 1884-85 was delivered in the upper hall of the Institute, on the 18th ultimo, by Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., the subject being "English Epics." H. E. Sir James Fergusson, a patron and life member of the institution, presided on the occasion, and there was a good attendance of members. The third lecture will be given shortly by Mr. Justice Birdwood. Dr. Waters and Mr. E. Ferrars Nicholson, directors, were asked to undertake the preparation of revised rules for the institution, to be submitted for the sanction of the members at the annual general meeting which will be held in the course of next month. It was also resolved that Mr. J. Shields and Mr. R. Johnston, members, be requested to undertake the audit of the accounts for the past year. The president submitted the annual prospectus, offering, on this occasion, the gold medal of the Institute, supplemented by a money prize of Rs. 300 from the Municipal Commissioner, for the best designs for dwellings, on sanitary principles, suitable for the labouring classes, and it was resolved to publish the prospectus in the local papers. Mr. Forde also reported that a preliminary meeting of the sub-committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Stevens, F. R. I. B. A. and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, A. M. I. C. E., appointed to consider the question of the plan and design of the new Lecture Hall, had taken place, when it had been agreed that the most suitable shape for the hall is an oblong rectangular room with the corners rounded, and the dimensions suggested are 90 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 25 feet high. Mr. S. E. Sassoon has consented to allow the Rs. 5,000, which he had first intended to place as a trust fund, to be utilized towards the cost of the new hall. Many members have also subscribed, and many others may be expected to do so. It is proposed to ask assistance from Government towards carrying out the work, to the extent usual under the circumstances in similar cases.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Sope is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen were presented at His Excellency the Governor's Levee held at the Secretariat on Thursday last:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Adam, Hon F Forbes
Agliardi, Monsignor Antonio
Auchinleck, Surg-Genl
Bayley, Lyttelton H
Birdwood
Bishop of Bombay
Bozzoni, Francisco
Chapman, F
Cooper, C P
Curjel, Harald
De Quadros, M R, Kt C O C
Do Canto, F Meyrelles
Edwardes, Brigadier-General
Filgate, Macartney
FitzGerald, Lt R Purefoy, R N
Follet, Henry
Goodfellow, Colonel G R, B S C
Grant, John Hay, C S
Hancock, Major-General, R E
Hart, William Ellerker
Hewett, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm
Hewlett, Depy Surg-Genl, I M D
Hext, John, R N
Heyer, F
Heythuysen, Colonel Van
Janni, Joseph
Latham, F L
LeMesurier, Colonel, R E
Luckhardt, Col, W S C
Macaulay, W M
Merewether, Lieut-Col, R E
Merriman, Lieut-Genl, R E
Meurin, Right Rev L, S J
Moet, Henry
Moore, J, C S
Moore, Surg-Genl
Nimmo, Col B S C
Nugent, J, C S
Ollivant, E C K, C S
Ozanne, E C, C S
Pinhey, Justice
Prumler, Charles B
Ralins, T W
Rivett-Carnac, L
Scott, Justice J
Sharpin, Rev F L
Shepherd, G F, C S
Souter, Sir Frank
Steiner, J
The Chief Justice
Tintner, Mr Joseph
Trevor, A C
Turnbull, Surg-Maj, P S
Watson, Rev A B
Wedderburn, Sir William
Willoughby, Col

NATIVES.

Aga Ali Shah, H H
Aga Jungee Shah, H H
Bismilla Khan Bahadur, H H
Budroodeen Tyabjee
Dosabhoy Framjee
Gopalrao Huree Deshmookh Rao Bahadur
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir
Kashinath Trimbak Telang
Manockjee Cursetjee
Mirza Abass Khan, H
Nanabhai Haridas
Pherozeesh M Mehta
Raghoonath Narayen Khote
Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani
Ramchunder Rao Appa
Shankar Pandurang Pundit
Shastri, Serdar B V
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengallee
The Chief of Fulton
The Chief of Miraj
Venayek Wasoodew
Khunderao Viswanath Raste, Rao Bahadoor
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Arthur, Allan
Anderson, J C
Aguiar, Jose Correa de
Atkinson, Capt A H, Worcestershire Regt
Atkins, J De Conrey, Bo C S
Aitken, E Hamilton
Adam, J B D
Armstrong, John
Anderson, Wm Cuthbert
Arnott, Dr James
Arbuckle, Major B Vaughan, R A
Adams, John
Alston, John S
Bonus, Colonel
Beaufort, A F
Blaney Ronald, M A, M B, C M
Brunton, R P
Blun, M
Baumbach, R
Bergl, Louis
Backler, Leonard, R N
Beyts, C A
Bruce, Depy Surgeon-Genl
Brooks, Dallas G
Brooks, Joshua
Beyts, C Ashby Jr
Barrow, H Wynford
Baker, C I, M B
Boevey, A W Crawley
Booth, Thomas R
Bourker, H, R N
Baird, Captain, B V R C
Bell, William M
Bennett, Thos Jewell
Bashford, Lieut, Thomas
B St. John, G I P R Vols
Birdwood, W S, 3rd B N I
Baker, M A
Barnett, G A
Buckland, Herbert W
Bake, G W
Beville, Colonel
Byrne, Charles H
Bisset, Major W S S, R E
Barry, Surg-Major, I M S
Best, William J
Birch, Lt-Colonel V, N I
Brown, Captain R Sneade, B V R C
Chambers, Charles
Close, Surg-Maj, C S, Medical Staff
Chambers, Fred
Crawford, Leslie
Clark, A C
Conran, Capt, East Yorkshire Regt
Chrystal, P
Cabral, V M
Carnegy, C G, 2nd Batt, E Yorkshire Regt
Crick, Rev A H
Cole, Francis G T, R N
Cook, Brgde Surg Henry, M D
Chitty, W W, 2nd East Yorkshire Regt
Chope, H
Campbell, Capt, I M
Collister, J G H
Campbell, Robert S
Chalk, Frank
Castelli, Xavier
Carroll, Edward B
Collie, Surg M, I M S
Creagh, Maj 7th Dragoon Guards, Depy Asst Adjt Genl
Christian, Alfred J
Campbell, J
Cockburn, Capt Geo W, Late 42nd Royal Highland Black Watch, &c
Cotton, G
Challenor, Capt G R, R A
Curwen, Henry
Conder, Henry
Cornforth, J Pickard
Cox, Arthur F, M C S
Coles, Lt-Col, 9th Regt N I
Dowding, Commander H W R N
Duxbury, J R
Davidson, D C, I M D
Dixon, R Claiborne
D'Oliveira, B A, L M & S
Douglas, Charles
Da Cunha, Dr J Gerson
Douglas, James
De Souza, Dr Phillip C
Da Gama, Dr Accacio C
D'Cunha, Dr J
Dawson, John
Elsworthy, E H
Eshastsa, Robert
Ezekiel, M D
Even, George E, G I P R V
Evans, Rev R, W, D D
Walters, R E
Ellison, Rev W G H
English, Lieut T M, B V R C
Forde, A W
Flynn, J
Fagan, Major J L, Bo S C
Frere, A Vansittart
Flower, Frank M
Fox, S Newcome
Ffennell, Rev William J
Flood, H H, R A
Fachiri, John
Forgan, Rev John
Fox, Charles
Fonblanque, Lestor R de
Fenn, Captain E H, H M's I M
Fox, J Gurney
Forrest, G W
Farran, G H
Fulton, E
Fischer, Ferdinand
Galpine, W L
Garret, Alfred James
Glade, D H
Glazebrook, N S
Gray, Dr J Temperley
Grier, H D, R A
George, Capt A Fitz, R N
Gell, Herbert G
Gilder, Revd Chas
Gilder, George C
Gilbert, Reginald
Gimlette, Surg T D, R N
Greenway, Charles
Greaves, J Leonard
Griffiths, John
Grieve, Revd Alex C
Godfrey, Herbert, B S C
Gomes, P F, G G M C
Gonsalves, J F, L M
Gosset, Edward F
Gostling, D E
Gostling, H Walter
Hill, J P, 2nd East York Regt
Hathornthwaite, Profr J T
Hussey, W H
Hojel, Dr A N
Hunter, Vere E, A M D
Hunter, Surg-Maj G Yeates' I M D
Hore, Maj. Fraser, B V R C
Hitch, W E
Hatch, W K
Hughes, Walter C
Hewett, C M, I M
Hewitt, John
Hallowes, Lt-Col H J
Ingle, Henry
Jardine, James
Jackson, Lt-Col, G I P R V
Jefferson, J
Jefferson, Frank
Johnston, Capt, East Yorkshire Regt
Johnston, G R
Johnson, G F
Jones, Lieut C H, R N
Julian
Kemp, D S
Kittredge, Geo A
Klingelhofer, J
King, Harold R
Kirby, Lieut Francis G, R N
Kingsmill, J
King, Alfred
Kemball, C, Marine Batn
Kaye, R A, R A
Luard, Capt E Sydney, B B and C I R V C
Lloyd, Capt Rodney M, R N
Lidbetter, Thomas
Landon, Charles Palmer
Lester, Alexander W
Lane, J M
Lawrence, E
Leask, James
Lyon, Surgeon-Major J B, I M D
Lock, W W, Civil Service
Leith, Tyrrell
Lund, Lieut George, B V R C
Langley, Brigade-Surgeon
Laren, George M
Little, F Arthur
Ledgard, Rev G
Lang, Thomas
Le Geyt, Willoughby S G
Lynch, Michael
Mathew, G Felton
Macdonald, Duncan, Dr
Macmillan
Maconachie Dr
Monteath, J B, C S
Mac Ewen, R
Macrae, F C
Morris, James
Mayhew, W G
Mayr, Rev J, S J
McIver, Daniel
Macdonald, James
Murphy, Surgeon-Major
Macdonald, Simon
Moore, Lt Col Charles A
Maidment, S John
Moses, S M
Miller, Edward
Merriman, Lt Colonel W R E
Martin, Capt Gerald
Mitarachi, John P
Mackichan, Red D, D D
Mellis, H S 9th Regt N I
Murray, W
Macgillivray, John
Manser, Surgn Robert, I M D
Morland, Capt Henry, I M
Macfarlane, J
Monod, E C
Maidment, William
Manson, Dr C
Maguire, F L
Milne, Surgeon A
Macturcan, T
Meakin, H G
MacCartie, Surgeon
Nicholson, E Ferrers
Newman, F
Nolan, Dr, I M D
Nathan, J A
O'Connell, John
O'Connell, Capt, B B and C. I R V
O'Connor, Henry
Olcese, G A
Olcese, Gustavo
Oliver, J
Oliver, Norman R
Oliver, Lieut, A H, R N
Oliver, Arthur K
Onslow, Rev, A L
Ormiston, George E
Portman, Major
Pendlebury, William
Payne, Handley, H A
Penny, Louis
Pedraza, O S
Parker, A R, R N
Pritchard, Frederick W
[illegible]
Patterson, Surgeon
Place, Francis
Parker, F D
Powell, Capt Walter I M
Phipson, Herbert M
Proudfoot, Capt 9th Regt N I
Preston, R W, 9th Regt N I
Relerson
Reifferscheid, Gustav
Ralli, Ambrose P
Roughton, G W
Rich, J
Rimington, F C I
Ryan, P
Rowe, William Charles
Rowlanden, Lieut-Col M A, M S C
Ryan, G M
Richardson, W
Rathbone, Frederick
Russell, Allen
Richardson, J E T
Rosario, Luis Philippe de
Sands, Robert Lee
Sandel
Sartorius, Lieut-Col
Sassoon, S D
Sassoon, J David
Searle, R W E
Shellim, S E
Simkins, Lieut A R M G I P R V
Simpson, Capt J Murray, R A
Snow, P C H, Bl C S
Spilsbury, Capt E C, R E
Sparks, Maj J Burnes, Bl S C
Spencer, F A
Spencer, Nathaniel
Speak, W, 2nd East York Regt
Sleater, John Montgomery
Sleater, D McLauchlan
Smith, Dr Sidney
Smith, James W
Smyth, Lieut-Col A E Hamilton
Smart, Col G J, R A
Soares, Joseph
Solomon, Henry
Solomon, Selim S
Squires, Rev R A
Sterndale, R A
Stewart, A
Stevens, F W
Starling, M H
Street, Capt I M
Stacey, G B
Straaten, E Vander
Stead, Henry
Stacpole, H O, 15th East York Regt
Stockley, Lieut-Col R A
Stuart, C A
Sturgess, George Henry, R N
Swan, Maj H H G I P R V
Symons, Heugh S
Symons, W P
Tiemann A
Thompson, Sir Thomas
Turner, Allan F
Turner, Agnew
Trevethick, Capt, G I P R V
Turner, Lieut Frederick C
Thomson, Capt Henry J P
Terry, George Wilkins
Todd, H Pryce
Tobin
Underwood, Dr Edward F
Vincent, R H
Vidal, George W
Waddington, George, B C S
Wagner, R, M R C S, L R C P, &c
Walker, W H
Walker, Maj T, R A
Walker, Alfred C
Wallace, James
Walton, Rienzi
Walton, E M
Ward, Henry Baynes
Warden, John
Watson, William
Watson, Arthur, R N
Waters, Surg-Maj G
Webb, W
Westlake, John
Westall, J
Wickham, Maj, E H, R A
Wilkinson, Wilmot
Wilkin, Edward
Wilson, Perceval R
Willis, Surg C F, I M S
White, F
White, Lieut J I, R N
Wordsworth, William
Wright, Capt W, G I P R V
Wright, Arnold
Wyer, Maj, B V R
Yeld, Surg Horace
Young, F Popham, East Yorkshire Regt
Young, W E

NATIVES.

Ardesir Cursetjee Furdoonjee
Ardesir Dosabhoy
Ardesir C Bhandupwala
Ardesir Framjee, Moos
Ardesir Pestonjee Cama
Amichand Panalall Javeri
Abdul Ghain Hakim, Asst Surgeon
Appajee Ramchundar, Gupte Rao Bahadur
Ameeroodeen Tyabjee
Anandrao Bhaskerjee Soonderjee
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
Anandrao Narayan Vasudev
Anundrao Chintoba Tatia
Bomanjee Byramjee, Patell
Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla
Bomanjee Muncherjee, Punthakey
Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Balcrushna Venayek Wassoodew
Bholanath Sarabhi, Rao Bahadoor
Bhagwandas Narotamdas
Beramji Naoroji, G G M C
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai
Bala Mungesh Wagle
Bal Dinajee
Byramjee Pudumjee
Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale
Cowasjee Dady Limjee
Cama, K R
Cawasjee Hormusjee
Cassinathjee Babajee
Chohan Memodbhoy
Chhotalal Sewakram
Chhatarsi Dhadhajee
Chintamanrao Ganesh Sanglikar
Cowasjee J Lalcaca, Khan Bahadur
Cursetjee Furdoonjee
Cowasjee Pestonjee
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Cumroodeen Tyabjee
Chubildas Lulloobhoy
Cursondass Vullubdass
C S Nazir
Dady Manockjee Dady
Darashah Dorabjee Reporter
Dady Nusserwanjee Dady
Dadabhoy Pallonjee, Khan Bahadur
Dadabhoy Naoroji
Damodher Thackersey Mooljee
Damotherao Balcrushnajee
Dayabhai Jadaram
Darab Dastur Peshotam Sanjana
Dastur Peshotunjee Behramjee Sunjana
Dewructor Rammeter
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit
Dorabjee Pudumjee
Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky
Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga
Dr Dastur Jamaspjee Minocheherjee Jamaspassana
Eduljee Rustomjee
Eknath Raghunath Khote
Ellapa Ballaram
Futchally Shaikahmed
Framjee R Vicajee
Framjee Dinshaw Petit
Fackirji Jeewaji, Khan Saheb
Fazulbhoy Visram
Fazulbhoy C Gangjee
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee
Ganpatrao Shrikrishna Wasudeva
Gulamhusen Allana
Ghellabhai Harridass
Gunputrao Shreekristna
Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee
Govind Balcrustna
Gunpatrao Chintoba Tatia
Ganpatrao Bhaskar
Goculdas Jagmohundas
Ghanasham Nilkanth
Hurrichandra Yadowjee, Rai Bahadoor
Hormusjee Nusservanjee, Vakeel
Hurkisondas Narrotumdas
Hajee Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Khan Bahadur
Harilal Jagjivandas
Harriprasad Santokaram, Desai
Harilal Amritram
Harihar Rao Narayen Patwardhan, Jahagirdar
Hassumbhoy Visram
Hormusji Dadabhoy
Hurrychund Sadasewjee
Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Khan Bahadur
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy
Jeewajee Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy
Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee
Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett
Jehangier B Marzban
Jehangeer K R Cama
Jamalbhai, Ameer
Jamnadas Premchand
Jamietram Nanabhai, B A
Jehanghir Manockjee Cursetjee
Joomabhoy Lalljee
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik
Jagmohandas Vandravandas
Janardon Gopall, Solicitor
Jehangirshah E Kohiyar
J E Modi
Kasinath Morojee
Khunderao Morojee
Keso Bhaskar, Vakil
Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee
Kazi Mahammad Ismail Chilmai
Khimjee Jeeva
Kavasjee D Naegamvala
Khuderar C Bedarkur
Limji N Banaji
Lachmon Singh, Rai Bahadur
Liladhur Jairam Narronji
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Khan Bahadur
Modi, Jivanjee Jamshedjee
Mohammed Hussein Hakim
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya
Mankar, G S
Mansukhlal M Munshi
Manekshah Jehangirshah
Mahamadbhai, Ameer
Manassukharama Suryarama Tripathi
Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan Bahadur
Maneckji, M Panthaki
Merwanji N Saklatwala
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee
Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Khan Sahib
Moreshwar G Deshmukh
Motilal Jumnadass Shroff
Mohamed Mozem, Subhedar
Mullick Ahmed, Subhedar
Marotam Goverdhundas
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee
Noormahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy
Narayen Pandoorung
Narayanrao Balvant Bhise, Rao Bahadur
Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel, Dewan of Idar
Nanabhoy B Jeejeebhoy
Nanabhai R Ranina
Nagindass Jamnadass Shroff
Nujmoodeen Tyabjee
Purshotumdass Mangaldass Nathoobhoy
Purushottamray Sundaraji Zala Naib Dewan of Joonaghur
Pestanjee Kavasjee
Purbhoodass Kishundass Modi, Rao Bahadur
Panalal Pooranchund
Rustomjee Naserwanjee Khory
Rehemoobhoy Allana
Rustam K R Cama
Rehomoobhoy Habbibbhoy
Rao Nana Moroba
Raoji Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett
Rangnath Sadashiva Jayakar
Rustomjee Cursetjee Bhandupwala
Runchordass Purshotum
Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia
Ranachhodabhai Udayaram
Rustomjee N Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Rana Jalamsingji, Sirdar in Cutch
Sundarrow Raghunath
Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy
Syed Oomar, Sirdar Radhunpur State
Shamrao Pandurang
Sayed Abdool Fattah Moulvi Peerzadah
Shivshankar Govindram
Sorabjee Navarojee Cooper
Sorabjee Maneckjee Cowasjee
Syed Ahmed
Suntook, H A
Seervai, Kharsedjee N
Shadasiv Vishwanath Dhurandhur, LL B
Santaram Narayan
Shankarprasad Harriprasad, Desai
Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar
Shaik Noor Cassim
Subedar Maj Syed Azim
Sulliman Abdool Wahed
Shantaram Withal, L M
Sorabjee Framjee
Tulsidas Manmohandas
Tribhowandas Vurjevandas
Temuljee B Nariman
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy
Vandravandas Purshotumdas
Vazir Bavdinbhai
Virprasad Tapiprasad
Veerchund Deepchund
Vizbhucan Atmaram
Venayekrao Balcrushnajee
Vaman Abajee Moduk
Wamonrao Damotherjee

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE Court of Inquiry consisting of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Staff Commander F. Hire, of H. M. S. Euryalus, and Captain R. Thomson, of the s. s. Gulf of Carpentaria, assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon to investigate the circumstances connected with some damages sustained by the s. s. River Etterick on her last voyage to Bombay.

Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, conducted the inquiry.

John Wallace, examined by Mr. Little, said:—I am the master of the s. s. River Ettrick. I have been master in charge of steamers for many years. This was my seventh voyage through the Canal and the Red Sea. I joined my vessel on the 12th February, 1885. She was bound on her last voyage from Glasgow to Bombay with a cargo of coals and acids. She left Glasgow on the 12th February, 1885. I had all the ordinary charts on board. Nothing unusual occurred until we got to Port Said, where we arrived on the 5th March. After leaving Port Said I was three days passing through the Canal. I ran up against the bank three times. We struck rather heavily, but were not ashore a minute. We struck against at Ismailia in the narrow channel, on the port side. The bank was rather high on the port-side. The third time we struck was about fifteen miles from Suez, on the port side. We struck rather heavily, [illegible] couple of minutes on the bank. Before reaching Ismailia, when I was laying to, to let other steamers go by, I made her port to the bank to square her fore and aft, and then scratched the ground forwards on her starboard side. I was going about 3½ miles an hour through the Canal. At 3-15 the chief officer, who was on watch, come to the chart room and told me he felt a peculiar motion in the ship, and remarked that she was nearing the land. I went on the bridge and looked round. The land was quite distinct on both sides. The moon was up, so that you could see a distance of twenty miles or so. The land appeared to me to be about four or five miles on the starboard side, and eight or ten miles on the port side. I hauled in the patent log which was towing astern, and found it right. I went on the bridge and said to the chief, "you have been making a mistake, and can't have touched anything. The peculiar motion must have been the ordinary motion of the ship." The chief officer had altered the helm, but I told him to put it back again when I learned what he had done. The vessel's course had been altered at least four or six points. I took no soundings that morning. I was not aware that she made water till thirty-six hours after, when the chief engineer remarked that he was pumping more water than ordinary. I ordered the sluices to be all shut, and found that she was making about half an inch an hour in the fore hold. She continued like that till she got to Bombay. I am certain that the chief officer did not, on the morning of the 8th March, report that he sighted breakers. I was not aware of this entry till just now. We arrived in Bombay on the 23rd of March last. I ascertained that the steamer was damaged on the 2nd April, after the cargo was discharged. I found there was a leak. There was an indentation. I thought it was nothing much, and ordered it to be cemented and made tight. When it was done I said it was all right, and I could go round the world with it. I did not think it necessary to hold a survey, as I did not think it was bad till I got into dock. I cannot account for the damage my ship has received; it may have taken place before I joined her at Glasgow or in the Canal. I joined her at very short notice.

James Nash said,—I am the chief officer of the Ettrick. I joined her about the 23rd December at Cardiff. When she left she was not damaged, and has not been surveyed since then. About 3-15 a.m. I noticed breakers on the port bow. I ordered the helm hard a-starboard, and ran aft to see that the order was carried out. While I was standing on the poop I felt a strange motion in the ship, as if she had struck something, which I thought at the time must have been a reef, as I had seen breakers. I ran from there to the chart room along the deck, and told the captain that I was afraid the ship was too far in to the west shore. The captain cried out, "Starboard! Starboard!" I said the helm had already been starboarded, and when I went after the ship was probably four or five points off her course. The captain took the bearings of the light, and he ordered the helm to be ported. I said to him I was sure we had struck something, and he said it was impossible with the light bearing as it did.

At this stage the court adjourned.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its offices in Rampart-row. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting and recorded the work of the mill for the year ending 31st December, 1884:—"From the accounts now laid before you, you will observe that the amount of profit during the first six months resulted in a gain of Rs. 43,728-43 reis, which sum, including the last balance of Rs 2,112-2-2 brought forward from the last year's account, made Rs. 45,840-2-45. From this sum your directors set aside Rs. 11,000 towards reducing the amount paid to Mr. John Gordon as premium, and declared an ad-interm dividend of Rs. 25 per share, which absorbed Rs. 31,280; and a balance of Rs. 3,590-2-45 was left, which was carried to the next account. Your directors regret that the result during the last half-year has not been a favourable one, your company having during this period suffered a loss of Rs. 24,171-82. Deducting from this sum so lost the balance brought forward from last year's account, viz., Rs. 3,890-2-45, a balance of Rs. 20,580-2-37 is left to the debit of the profit and loss account. Your directors regret that the working of your mills during the period has not been profitable, but the reasons for this unsatisfactory state of things are well known, namely, that the rapid increase in the number of cotton spinning concerns that have during the short space of time cropped up both here and up-country has caused a glut in the market by producing more yarn than there was actual demand for the great depression in the prices of yarn owing to the Franco-Chinese war, and the high price of cotton on account of the shortness of the crop both here and in America. Your directors are, however, glad to inform you that looking to these adverse results arrived at by your company during the second half-year, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit offered to make your company a concession of Rs. 6,986 being a return of 2 per cent. per annum out of Rs. 31,441-88, the total amount of interest at 9 per cent. due on his account during the six months, on condition that the sum so returned by him be written off towards the reduction of the amount paid to Mr. John Gordon as premium. Your agents, Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons, & Co., have likewise offered a grant to your company on the same condition a similar concession of Rs. 13,178, being a third out of Rs. 39,536-2-25, the total amount of commission drawn by them during the half year. Your directors have accepted these offer."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss account; accepting the offer made by Mr. D. M. Petit to return Rs. 6,986 out of the interest due on his account, and the offer made by Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons, and Co. on the conditions mentioned in the report; writing off the sums returned by Mr. D. M. Petit and the agents for reducing the amount paid to Mr. John Gordon as premium; re-electing Messrs. D. M. Petit and Pherozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as directors of the company, and appointing Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy Bottlewala auditors for the year 1885 at Rs. 50 each for the year, the accounts to be audited half yearly.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and office-bearers of the company concluded the meeting.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BALKIA NUNDOO was charged with having, on the 27th February last, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of six copper vessels, the property of Luxmee, woman, by dishonestly converting them to his own use; with having committed a similar offence in respect of one brass and five copper vessels, the property of Savitree, woman; and with another similar offence in respect of eight copper vessels, the property of Anundee, woman. He was further charged with the theft of six embroidered skull caps, the property of Tookaram Crushna. To all these charges the prisoner pleaded guilty, and also admitted a previous conviction in May, 1883, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said.—I find from the very long record of your offences that you have been convicted many times, and that you are an incorrigible offender. I think that the best thing for you, and for the interests of the community, is that you should be sent out of the country. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for ten years.

CHEATING.

KHUNDOO BHOWANI was charged with cheating in respect of a brass wristlet, which he dishonestly misrepresented to Mahadoo Raghoo to be made of gold, and thereby induced the latter to deliver to him certain property. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction on a similar charge.

His lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and he was removed to the lock-up down stairs. Soon afterwards, after some consultation with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, his lordship ordered that the prisoner should be brought back and placed in the dock.

His lordship then said.—On looking through the record of your offences, I find them to be more serious than I thought them to be. I thought they were ordinary cases of cheating in which you were convicted. I now find, however, that they form a long series of serious offences. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for ten years.

OWING to the non-attendance of the Arabic interpreter of the court, the business of the Sessions could not proceed, and the court had to adjourn for half an hour. On the re-assembling of the court, when the Arabic interpreter was present, he stated, in answer to his lordship, that he was ill and was delayed in coming to the court. His lordship told him that, if he was sick, he ought to have sent an excuse in time, and ought not to have kept the court waiting. His lordship warned him to be more careful in future. The following case was then tried before his lordship and a common jury:—

IMPORTING A BOY AS A SLAVE.

Jellani bin Mahomed Sulleman was charged with importing a negro boy as a slave. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the offence with which the prisoner was charged was of a very unusual character, and one which, if proved against him, would deserve prompt and severe punishment. The jury knew that severe punishment was provided by the law for the offence. Prisoner was charged with having imported a boy and detained him against his will as a slave. The facts of the case were few and simple. In the depositions sent up by the magistrate the prisoner was called a pilgrim broker. It was not clear where he resided. At any rate, early in the present year he was in Mecca, and it was there that the transaction took place and the boy first saw him. It was there that the boy was first handed over by another man to the prisoner. Thence he was conveyed to Jeddah, and brought in a steamer to Bombay. On board the steamer was a man named Essak Khan Mahomed, who made the acquaintance of the prisoner and asked him who the boy was. Prisoner told him that he had bought the boy at Mecca for 200 dlrs., that he intended to take him to Bombay and expected to sell him to some Nabob or Rajah for Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. On the vessel arriving in Bombay, Essak Khan Mahomed very properly gave information to the police. The boy was found in a house in which the prisoner had taken up his quarters, [illegible] There was one fact which appeared to the learned counsel to be the central fact in the case. The boy, it would appear, belonged to a class which, in Eastern countries, was devoted from time immemorial to slavery. It would appear that the boy is a eunuch; and the learned counsel remarked that the jury would think with him that this was an exceedingly important fact in the trial of the case. The defence the prisoner made before the police magistrate was that he bought the boy no doubt, but that having no son of his own, he intended to adopt him as his son and to keep him as his son. It would be for the jury to say how far this defence was consistent with the evidence that the prisoner intended to sell the boy. It would be for the jury to estimate the value of the defence set up, and to say, as men of commonsense, whether it was at all likely that the prisoner would buy a strange child, a eunuch, for the purpose of adopting and keeping him as his son.

The negro boy named Taseen, about six years of age, said in answer to his lordship.—I do not know what I am brought here for. The accused brought me to Bombay. I do not know how long I was at Mecca.

In answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick, Taseen said.—I lived with the accused in Mecca for some time. Before that I lived with a broker. Previously thereto I lived, in the house of another broker at Jeddah, where there were other children. I went from Jeddah to Mecca on a camel. I cannot say whether I should like to go back to Mecca. I do not know who my father and mother were. I don't remember them. I was brought to Bombay in a ship.

The prisoner.—Do you love me or not, and have I not always treated you kindly?

Taseen.—I don't like you.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner made a statement. He said.—This boy was very young when I bought him from the broker. I bought him as he is now, a eunuch. I bought him for 200 dlrs. to set him free. According to our practice, I bought him with the object that, when he came of age, he should be dedicated to the service of God. It is the practice with us that eunuch boys should be so dedicated. I had to leave Mecca on a voyage on account of business. I brought the boy with me, because I was afraid that, if I died abroad, the boy would be spoilt. I would not part with him, not even if I were offered Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 1,00,000. I came to Bombay with the intention of going to Singapore, but I have now been thrown into all this trouble through the instrumentality of Essa Khan. I was not bound for Hindustan at all. I had to buy the ticket for Singapore here. If the boy wishes to part from me, I have no objection to his doing so; but I don't think he would.

His lordship, in summing up the case, remarked that he was glad that this was a case most unusual in these courts. It was the first one of its kind in his lordship's experience; but he believed that a similar case had been tried in the Bombay High Court several years ago. Unfortunately, some countries still continued the slave trade; and England was doing her best to suppress it. It was for the jury to say whether there was any reasonable doubt that the prisoner had imported the boy as a slave and had detained him against his will. The jury would of course remember that the boy, when asked by the prisoner if he did not love him, said—"I don't like you."

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. His lordship reserved sentence.

THEFT OF A POST LETTER.

SHAIK IMAM SHAIK SHAHBHOY, a head sorter employed in the Bombay Post Office, was charged with the theft of a letter. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Dhairyavan for the prisoner.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner had been in the employ of the Post Office for a number of years, and had risen to be head sorter. Previous to the 12th March last the suspicions of the authorities had been aroused in consequence of complaints made regarding the non-delivery of letters in some cases, and the enclosures being abstracted in others. On the morning of the 13th March last one of the Post Office officials, Luxmonsing Jowsing, went into a railway waggon at the Church Gate station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There were six sorters in the waggon, and among the six was the prisoner. It had been ascertained that these six sorters had been in charge of the Post Office van on some of the occasions with regard to which complaints had been made. Luxmonsing found that the letters had been sorted and kept ready in sealed bags. On searching the private hand-bags of the sorters, nothing suspicious was found. He then searched the person of one of the sorters, and in his pockets were found nine letters. All the sorters were then taken before Mr. McDermott, police superintendent, who required them to produce any letters they might have in their possession. The prisoner was required to do so, but did not produce anything. Mr. McDermott thereupon made a move forward as if he was going to search the prisoner, when the latter pulled out a letter with three enclosures. That letter was open, in fact it had been cut open; and it was certainly not in the condition it was when it was posted. The case for the prosecution was that the letter had been deliberately cut open by the prisoner.

The prisoner, when asked by his lordship if he had any statement to make, said he was altogether innocent of the charge brought against him.

The judge.—Have you any explanation to offer how this letter came into your possession?

Prisoner.—I cannot say who placed that letter in my pocket while I was in the railway carriage.

That letter has been found with you, not closed, but open.—When the police superintendent asked me to produce any letters I may have had with me, I knew I had a letter of my own in my pocket, and while taking it out, this one also came out. I don't know who placed it there.

Mr. Dhairyavan, in defence of the prisoner, submitted that his client was not at all a person likely to have committed the offence charged against him. He had been nineteen years in the Post Office, and in six years more would be entitled to a pension of one-half his salary. He was evidently the victim of a third party.

His lordship having summed up, the foreman said the jury were not unanimous, there being seven against two. At his lordship's suggestion, they retired for consultation, but returned in a few minutes, when the foreman stated they were unable to agree, there being seven for not guilty, and two for guilty.

The prisoner was discharged, and the court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

BENGAL.

FATALITY TO A P. AND O. CLERK.—On Monday evening the Coroner (Dr. W. W. Chambers) with a jury viewed the body of a European named Franklin Crawford, aged 33. It appears that deceased had been a clerk in the office of the P. and O. Company for many years, and for some time past was suffering from ill-health. He had engaged a passage by the s. s. Mirzapore, one of the Company's steamers, and was to have left in her on Sunday last for London. On Friday evening last deceased went to bid good-bye to his friends preparatory to his departure. Among others, he called on Mrs. Dunbar, who was the last person he saw. She resided at Ekbalpur. He gave her to understand before he left that he would go on board the s. s. Nepaul, one of the Company's steamers, to bid his other friends good-bye. He was missed from the time he left her house, and it is surmised that on attempting to step on board from the jetty head, he missed his footing and fell into the river. On Sunday evening his body was discovered entangled in the paddle wheels of an inland steamer lying 200 yards from the s. s. Nepaul.—*Englishman.*

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.—The efforts of Major Sterndale and his working Committee have received the support and approval of several of our leading citizens, and especially of some of those who are interested in the mills and factories springing up along the banks of the Hughli, and who are large employers of European and Anglo-Indian skill and labour. Amongst these we may mention Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. Gordon Mr. Morrison, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Cairns Deas, the Hon. Mr. Irving, and Mr. Kemp. The officers of the Calcutta Volunteers are also awakening to the necessity of increasing the strength and efficiency of their companies, and efforts are being made to induce all available men in Calcutta who have not already joined the corps to enrol themselves without loss of time.—*Englishman.*

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—In consequence of the appointment by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal of the Commission for Ministerial Establishments in Bengal, the following transfers and appointments, we hear, have been sanctioned by Sir Rivers Thompson:—Mr. E. E. Lewis, C. S., Commissioner of Dacca, to officiate as Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. W. R. Larmine, C. S., Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, to act as Commissioner of Dacca, Mr. A. W. Paul, C. S., to act as Magistrate and Collector of 24 Purgannahs Alipore and in all likelihood, Baboo Annada Prosad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, to be transferred to the office of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division as one of his Personal Assistants.—*Indian Daily News.*

ADDRESS TO MR. GIBBS.—The following is a copy of the reply of Mr. Gibbs to the address of the Calcutta Association, presented to him on his leaving Calcutta:—To the President and Members of the Calcutta Association. Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for your kind expression of regret at my contemplated departure from this country. I have now completed 38 years' service under the Company and the Crown, and have been brought into communication with the people of different parts of the Empire. I have acquired the friendship of many of its chiefs and inhabitants, and I have never regretted having done, but have much cause to congratulate myself on my having among many friends, so many true and loyal fellow subjects of the Empress. Wishing your Association every success.—Yours, &c., J. GIBBS.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

CAPTURE OF RUNAWAY MULETEERS, BEARERS, AND BLACKSMITHS.—A very large number of muleteers, bearers, and blacksmiths, who were engaged to proceed to Quetta in connection with the Afghan expedition last week, after receiving advances from the Commissary General, decamped. The circumstance having been at once reported to Mr. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, that officer promptly arrested sixty of them, and on his holding an inquiry as to the cause of their desertion, they said that they had received their advances at the last moment instead of two days previous to their departure, that the warm clothing supplied to them was insufficient, and that no provision was made for their families in the event of anything happening to them while on field service. The Commissary General met all the requirements asked for, and the men were sent to their destination on Friday.—*Times.*

MADRAS MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR FRONTIER SERVICE.

A TELEGRAM was received from Simla fixing the quota of medical establishment from Madras for the first Army Corps on the following scale:—9 medical staff officers, 8 Indian medical officers, 13 warrant medical officers and 15 hospital assistants. To give effect to this telegram, the Surgeon General H. M.'s Forces, has ordered the following Medical officers to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at the shortest notice:—

MEDICAL STAFF.—Brigade Surgeon J. Jameson, Surgeons Major P. L. Kilroy, A. L. Brown, M.D., and Mackinnon, and Surgeons H. J. R. Moberly, C. Williamson, and J Heath. Surgeons F. B. Maclean and R. Jennings have already proceeded with the Oxfordshire Light Infantry to Quetta.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Surgeons-Major R. V. Power, M.D., C. Sibthorpe, W. H. Roberts, G. F. Bevan and S. L. Dobie, and Surgeons W. H. Thornhill, M.D., W. A. Quayle, M.D., and R. H. Cama. The warrant medical officers and hospital assistants have not yet all been selected.

As Deputy Surgeon General G. S. W. Ogg, M.A., M.D., has been selected to take an important part in the field operations at Quetta, Brigade Surgeon John Henderson, M. D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore, has been selected to act as Deputy Surgeon General, H.M's Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, during Dr. Ogg's absence on service.

A NATIONAL FUND FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE following appeal appears in the *Madras Mail*:—Fellow Countrymen,—Unknown as I am to most of you it was with no small pleasure I learnt that you have convinced our beneficent rulers that we would stand by them at the hour of trial, and that we are no admirers of Russian despotism. Countrymen! it will not do for you to be contented with empty words. I see that some of you propose to apply to the Government and raise native Volunteer corps for the defence of the Empire. Laudable as the idea is, the question is a most ticklish one to be mooted at this critical juncture. Lay it aside therefore, to be settled at a more favourable opportunity. Lord Dufferin has given an impetus for the formation of Volunteer Corps composed of Europeans and Eurasians in every district. Gentlemen! they are our brethren and fellow subjects. Sink all difference in the common safety of our fatherland, and support the movement. Encourage all available Europeans and Eurasians to join the corps. When the time comes for them to take up arms in the defence of our country, they must stay away from their work; and it would not be in the power of many to support themselves and their families having thus given up their work. Would it be patriotic for them to look up to Government for aid particularly as the strain on the Imperial exchequer would be great? Would not the movement then cease to be voluntary? Follow then the example of the patriotic colonists of Australia, and raise a national fund. By an action of this nature you would render a substantial aid in the defence of our country. You would further, as a united nation dispel the delusion under which Russia has been labouring that she has our sympathy. Stir up therefore patriots. Do what lies in your individual selves. Lovers as you are of our country, I am confident that you would respond to my humble appeal, and convene public meetings to concert measures for the purpose. If from the richest Maharajah down to the humblest ryot would set apart a month's income he would have done more than what his country has expected of him. Leaders of native society! we look up to you for guidance. Lead us.

T. PONNAMBALAM PILLAI.

Alleppy, April 2.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, April 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	71·0
Relative humidity of Air	·745
Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·7
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	2

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

ALTHOUGH the gravity of the situation on the Afghan frontier is fully appreciated in commercial circles here, there has been nothing approaching a feeling of panic such as the London Stock Exchange experienced yesterday. Government and other securities have declined in value somewhat, and there has been a speculative spurt in Wheat and Seeds; but otherwise the news has been received with great calmness, and some people still adhere to the idea that a pacific settlement is not beyond the bounds of possibility. In any case, from a merely commercial point of view, war with Russia, it is felt, will not be altogether an unmixed evil. On Cotton it would no doubt have a very depressing effect, but it would lead to our large crops of Seeds and Wheat finding a much more profitable market than otherwise would be the case, and some of our local industries would be temporarily benefited.

The drop in the value of Consols from 97⅜ to 95 in London yesterday is quite exceptional in extent, and may be taken as an indication that on the Stock Exchange war with Russia is looked upon as little short of a certainty. The only wonder is that Indian securities have not given way to a greater extent in sympathy, the decline in the 3½ per cent. Sterling being only ⅝, in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1, and in 4½ per cent. 1¼. The money market, too, keeps remarkably easy under the circumstances, 2½ per cent. being still the quotation outside.

In General Produce, Rapeseed is unchanged, but Linseed is firm and 6d. higher. Wheat is reported strong, and 2s. per quarter higher in London to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool closed irregular, Americans being 1-16d. lower on the spot and for early arrivals, and 9-64 down for distant deliveries. The day's sales, however, were 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats, which were said to be firm. In New York ready Cotton was ⅛ cent., futures 11 points lower.

The market here to-day has been utterly stagnant. Sellers would no doubt make a reduction of Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers have quite withdrawn, and we have not heard of a single transaction of importance. The future course of prices so entirely depends on peace or war that operators are naturally afraid to move either way.

For WHEAT there has been an active speculative demand, and considerable purchases have been made at advancing prices. Of No. 1 Pessy new crop about 5,000 tons are reported to have changed hands up to Rs. 3-12, and the quotation at the close is Rs. 3-12-6 per cwt. railway terms.

LINSEED has also been in strong request and heavy buying has taken place at a rise of 2 annas per cewt.

FREIGHTS have not moved materially during the day. If anything, the tone is rather weaker, shippers being indifferent about business in the existing uncertainty. For Liverpool we now quote Wheat 23s. 9d., Measurement 27s. 6d. ready; but for other ports we do not quote over 26s. 3d., both ready and forward.

COALS are firmer on the strength of the warlike news. Sellers have withdrawn all offers for the time being, and some few buyers are willing to pay rather higher rates for small lots.

EXCHANGE has advanced 1-16d. for bank bills and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in private paper. This, however, is more owing to an indisposition to buy on the part of the banks in the face of the critical nature of the political situation, than any support derived from business. As in everything else, the future of the market rests with the political position, and speculative operations entered on at present merely backing peace or war, as the case may be. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 7 3-16d. to 7-32.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2·03½ to ¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has naturally felt the effect of the telegraphic news, and a decline of about 1 per cent. has been established, transactions having taken place in Fours at Rs. 93¾ to Rs. 93⅞. Considering the undoubtedly critical position of affairs and the decline in Consols at home yesterday, the fall is by no means excessive, and it is evident that holdings of paper here are in strong hands. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal. In Calcutta to-day Reuter quotes Fours Rs. 94. Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96. Shares are very dull, with next to nothing doing. Spinning and Weaving Mills have given way Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share, and Press companies are also weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
NDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Scottish Dales, 2,059 tons, Captain W. Magee, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Winchester, 1,435 tons, Captain W. E. Pintley, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain U. J. J. Goldsworthy, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Riversdale, 1,311 tons, Captain B. Whayman, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Captain H. Bethell, will sail to-day for Marseilles via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Ogilvie, 1,584 tons, Captain G. Nelson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain C. Barnes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Acola, 315 tons, Captain S. Sachan, arrived in harbour from Zanzibar (26th March) with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE Government hired transport Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Capt. P. W. Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which she left on the 8th inst. with 12 deck passengers.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL, 805 tons, Captain Dugdile, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden (28th March.) The vessel had experienced fine weather and a prosperous voyage.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Canara, 1,227 tons, Captain J. B. Pearson, arrived in harbour on Thursday last from Calcutta and Coast (14th March) with a general cargo and Mr. Edward as a passenger.

THE Government hired transport ship Rhosina, 2,700 tons, from Captain Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Suakim (31st ult.) touching Aden (3d inst.) from where she brought mails and the following passengers:—Mr. Joyce and 11 Natives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Roshwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (27th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—A gentleman and Mr. A. Durand, Dorabji Jamsetji, 32 deck passengers, and 7 Parsees.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Canara (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, Mar. 14.
10	H. M. S. Philomel.	Dugdile	Aden, Mar. 28.
	Rhosina (s)	Curtis	Suakim, Mar. 31.
	Acola (s)	Sachan	Zanzibar, Mar. 26.
	Arabia (s)	Roshwell	Bussorah, Mar. 27.
	Abyssinia (s)	Liddiard	Mozambique, Mar. 7.
	Lancaster (s)	Steeves	Liverpool.
	Bangalore (s)	Case	Kurrachee, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Surat (s)	Edwards	London.
	Scottish Dales	Magee	Rangoon.
	Bagdad (s)	Pice	Kurrachee.
	Winchester (s)	Pintley	Dunkirk.
	Clan Ogilvie (s)	Nelson	Liverpool.
	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool.
	Crocodile (s)	Carr	London.
	Osprey (s)	Dowding	Colombo.
	Riversdale (s)	Whayman	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances sterday:—

Steamer Bedowin, Goldsworthy, for Dunkirk.
,, Bryn Glass, Bethell, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Monkseaton, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Harrogate, for Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LONDON.

Siam s—140 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 8 cases champagne and claret, Ewart Latham and Co; 40 cases beer, B Warburton and Co.

China s—4 cases still hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Rosetta s—8 cases salt, B J Buxey and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Altic Monarch s—4 cases tabacco, D Merwanji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—147 cases whisky, rum and gingerwine, D Cowasji; 50 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

Clan Murray s—50 cases whisky, M Cooverji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—53 cases carbolic acid and lime juice, Latham and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Siam s—40 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charli Baker s—750 cwts myrabollams, D Ruttonsee.

Highfield s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 96 bales cotton, N. Bhanji; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushey; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 400 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Long Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Carlisle s—1,000 cwts bones, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Carpenteria s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2 bales skins, Cowasji Bros; 30 bales hides, L Ludha; 40 cwts cheeratta, P Dewjee; 215 cwts olibanum and 4½ cwts fishmaws, A Hassan; 100 cwts deer horns, V Poonja and Co; 20 cwts coir yarn, R Amerchund; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co: 10 bales cotton, M Coorja; 100 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 3 cases couviments, Framjee Nowrojee; 4 cases condiments, D P Batha and Co; 69½ cwts gum, D Rustomji; 13 bales hides, P Edulji.

Surat s—122 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 27 cases woollen handkerchieves; L Bhicumchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Darwin s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 cwts cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sembria s—500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 800 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Cranbrook s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 400 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co; 2,300 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 932 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Empress s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3.000 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinners.

Tourmaline s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bryn Glas s—1,875 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 900 cwts gingelly seed, J Madhowji.

Bedouin s—4,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Lucinda s—30,000 cwts wheat, 18,000 cwts gingelly seed and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Lamport s—4,000 cwts linseed, Asoth and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—150 bales hemp, Punnett and Co; 2,001 cwts ground nuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 1,000½ cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Serapis s—688½ cwts linseed, K Luchmidhas; 528 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore; 1,050 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 450 cwts wheat, L Poonsee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Loimbadrian s—2,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lixard s—40,178 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

River Ettrick s—12 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, A C Esmail; 26 cwts sandalwood, Yue Lun Ching; 3 bales twist, T Moolji and Co; 13 chests opium, E Noordin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

River Ettrick s—3 chests opium, K Birbhan; 9½ chests opium, C. Vishwanath.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

479—Tobin and R.—Hurbum Nursey and others vs. Thackersey Dewraj and others—Little S. F. and N. and Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

463-84—E. Wilkin—Sadanund Ramchunder vs. Vishwanath Cassinath and others—Chalk & W. Part heard.

276-83—Ardesir and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorji Vacha vs Hormusji Burjorji Vacha—Nanu and H. Pestonji K. and Hore C. and B.—Part heard.

466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.

358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little S. F. and N.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Powell, Sub-Cond., Commst. Transp., on sick leave from Poona.

APRIL 8.

Bridges, Lt.-Col, 22nd P.I., on sick leave from Delhi.

APRIL 9.

Greenfield, Major, D. T. Force, on leave, from Delhi.
Arbuthnot, Col, 3d L. Cav., on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

McCloghry, Surg, on Med-Cert, to England.

APRIL 9.

Bown, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Williams, Lt., Middlesex Regt, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Poole, Lt, 2nd Kings, (Liverpool Regt), to Fort William.

APRIL 10.

Powell; Capt., R. H. A., to rejoin, to R. Pindi.
Harman, Surg-Maj, on duty, to Aden.
Bridges, Lt. Col, P. T., to rejoin to Delhi.
Reeles., Capt, 1st Bl. L. I., to rejoin, to Quetta.
Williams, Lt. Bl. L. I., to rejoin, to Quetta.
Moore, Lieut, 1st Con. Regt., to join, to Jellundur.
Walker, Capt., D. A. A. G., to rejoin, to Quetta.
Jennings, Surg., on duty, to Kamptee.
Finnis, Cap, R. E., on duty, to Mooltan.
Bishop, Lt., 2nd Glos., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Butler, Lt, Body Gard, on duty, to Poona.
Kellie, Lt., 2nd Chest, on duty, to Umballa.
Ferymax, Lt., 1st L. I., to rejoin, to Quetta.
Jervis, Lt., 1st P. T., to rejoin, to D. T. Khan.
Mellies, Lt., Dor-Regt., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Bailward, Capt, R. Art., from duty, to Morar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 8.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows, viz:—Vols. M. E. Russell, P. Chesson, W. Thompson, and G. C. Ford to A. Company; and Vols. H. C. Wallick and J. Aranjo to E. Company.

The following members are granted leave as follows:—Segt H. W. Prescott 12 months from this date. Vol. S. Ross, 3 months and permission to take his rifle with him. Corps. J. Harrhy 6 months from this date, and Vol. J. Murray, 6 months.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 9.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J C Dunbar, Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st April 1885 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G Waddington, C S, Collr of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 10th proximo or from any subsequont date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn D B Valles, L M, is transferred from the Dispensary at Kurla to the Dispensary at Dohad; Assist Surgn Nassarvanji Dhanjibhai, G G M C is transferred from the Dispensary at Uran to the Dispensary at Kurla; and Assist Surgn Kasim Virji Patel, L M is transferred from the Dispensary at Dohad to the Dispensary at Uran.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G N R Lambert, Ex Er, second grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W L S L Cameron, Assist Eng, first grade, to act as Ex Eng, Hyderabad Canals, during the absence of Mr Lambert or till further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.
NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Thana Dist are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhar from Kalyan to Salsette; Rao Saheb Anna Gopal from Bassein to Kalyan; Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath from Murbad to Bassein; and Azam Padmakar Narayan is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Murbad during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramchandra, Mamlatdar of Salsette, on privilege leave.

Mr E Lawrence delivered over and Mr J DeC Atkins received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer for the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, Bhiwndi, Murbad and Karjat in the Thana Dist on the 1st inst.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. A W Hughes and Gururao Ramchandra Mokasi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depty Collr, Sholapur, on the 25th ult.

Messrs E Gray and G Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Nasik, Sinnar and Igatpuri on the 16th inst.

Mr Balkrishna Babaji Nagnath, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, delivered over and Mr G D Panse, Assist Collr Khandesh, received charge of the talukas composing the Southern Divn of Khandesh on the 23rd ult.

A'zam Sadashev Sakharam, Head Karkun of taluka Koregaon in the Satara Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 13th to the 25th Feb.

Messrs. J Elphinston and H E Winter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmednagar, on the 31st ultimo.

A'zam Mahadeo Govind Wagle, BA, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Shrigonda in the Ahmednagarr District during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Luxumon Chintamon Fadke, or until further orders.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs F Goldsmid and H N Alexander respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Rutnagherry, on the 14th instant.

Messrs. H Ingle and Venkatrao Santapa respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Dept Collr, Kanara, and Supdt of Karwar on the 18th inst.

Mr W W Wellis, Supdt of the Bijapur Extramural Convict Gang, received charge of the Kaladgi Dist Jail at Bijapur on the 15th March 1885.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
(Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defect of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance.

This importance is increased on the one hand by the number of patients requiring such assistance. A number that throughout the civilised world may be reckoned by millions,—on the other by the actual injury inflicted by unsuitable glasses, and lastly by the customary sale of most spectacles by persons who have no adequate knowledge of the conditions of their utility.

Pamphlet.—How to get properly suited free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highes medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, a their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on he two years system
Plain square Piano ...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ...... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETT—April 10, at his residence, Dadysett Hill Nepean Sea-road, Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady Sett, aged 39. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIN—April 7, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon D. S. E Bain, I. M. D., of a son.

GOUGH—April 5, at 7, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Archibald E. Gough, M. A., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, of a son.

HOMFRAY—April 4, at Sehore, C. I., the wife of Major J. Homfray, of a son.

SCOTT—March 30, at Berhampore (Ganjam), the wife of T. R. Scott, Educational Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDSMITH—MASTER—April 7, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. C. H. Pelly, M. A., assisted by the Rev. M. G. Goldsmith (brother of the bridegroom) the Rev. Henry Delpratt Goldsmith, C. M. S., to Frances Emma, elder daughter of C. G. Master, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

FISHE—April 4, at Nowshera, Angel, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fishe, 8th Regiment, B. I.

LEWIS—April 2, at Agra, Gladys, the dearly loved child of the Revd. and Mrs. H. Lewis, aged 1 year and 3 months.

WILSON—April 2, at Rawal Pindi, James Walter, the beloved son of Conductor and Mrs. J. Wilson, Transport Department, aged 13 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

LATER news concerning General Komaroff's attack on Penjdeh in no degree diminishes the gravity of the outrage which the Russian commander has committed. The circumstances are now placed in a very clear light, and no one who is capable of testing the value of evidence, and of making use of it when its value has been ascertained, need shrink, even at this early stage, from passing judgment upon the responsible parties. It is clearly not with a mind conscious of right that the Russian Government have approached the English Ministry in the matter. According to Mr. Gladstone's statement, of which our London correspondent supplies us with an ample account, the authorities at St. Petersburg admit that General Komaroff attacked the Afghans; but while they allege that it was in consequence of acts of hostility on the part of the Afghans, these acts are not specified. But the ever available M. Lessar, to whom some of the London journals are extending quite ample hospitality, endeavours to supply the hiatus. The blow, according to him, was delivered in retaliation for an attack made by some Afghans upon a Russian picket near Zulfikar "early in March"—the date is significant—and which led to the withdrawal of the Russian post into Persian territory. Thus it will be seen that after the Russian Government, General Komaroff, and M. Lessar have spoken, the best account which the Russians have been able to put foward is that they were prompted to commit this outrage by an affair of outposts, which occurred a hundred and twenty miles away, and which dates back to at least ten days before the two Governments had agreed to suspend the advance on either side. The conclusion is irresistible that, on their own showing, judgment must go against them. When, however, the whole story is told, as Sir Peter Lumsden tells it, on the authority of one of his own officers, who speaks of events of which he was more than a spectator, it stands out in a peculiarly discreditable light. The Russians, says General Lumsden, made every effort to induce the Afghans to begin the fight, twice attempting to pass the Afghan pickets. Captain Yates explained to the Russian officers the terms of the agreement of March the 14th, and reminded them of the obligation which it entailed upon them. The plea of ignorance which they put forward may or may not have been sincere, but it became to all intents and purposes invalid the moment that the conditions of the agreement had been put before them by the representative of the British Commissioner. On the 29th of March Captain Yates again endeavoured to make the truce effectual, but without result. On the next day General Komaroff took advantage of a change of posts in the Afghan quarters to attack in force. The result of this lawless raid was to put the Russians in possession of Penjdeh, after a slaughter of at least two hundred Afghans. Mr. Gladstone might well, in measured words, and in accents indicating his sense of the gravity of the situation, declare that the English Government regarded this as an unprovoked assault upon the Afghans, and an incident which justified them in demanding explanations from the Russian Government.

Such explanations as have gone forth from St. Petersburg have apparently been tendered spontaneously. We prefer to find in the manner in which they have been tendered an evidence not of the candour of the Russian Chancery, but of M. de Giers's consciousness of the gravity of the situation which the incident has brought about. The Russians are more alarmed than grieved at the results of their violence. They have put themselves flagrantly in the wrong, and they will be made to feel this even more acutely than they already do. What the impression is which they have made upon English public opinion may be gathered from the ironical laughter with which the House of Commons on Thursday night received Mr. Gladstone's announcement that M. de Giers had expressed the Czar's and his own hope that the incident would not prevent parleying. Neither the Czar nor his Chancellor apparently quite realize what the occasion demands. For some days to come the words "parleying" and "negotiation" will grate upon the ears of Englishmen. We do not know that even the word "apology," difficult though it might be for Russian lips to utter it, would be heard with patience. It is a lamentable thing that this must be so, and perhaps political judgments arrived at under such conditions are not always politic. But it is not our fault if the persuasion has taken hold of us that it would be folly to trust to Russian promises, and that this matter can be settled only by sterner measures. Nothing short of a large and substantial act of expiation for this outrage will stave off war. Whether the Russians will have the courage to humble themselves by recalling the agent who has violated a solemn compact entered into in their name remains to be seen. We are not hopeful on the point; we are not even sure that the withdrawal of General Komaroff and the most thorough return to the *status quo ante* would be a sufficient amendment for the offence. For after all we must look beyond Komaroff to Komaroff's masters. The Czar and his Minister have not yet in any way repudiated his acts, and when the repudiation comes we shall not be quite certain as to its worth. Even those who believed it to be sincere would be inclined to question if it were of great ultimate value. For the masters of General Komaroff are not the Czar and M. de Giers, but the party with whom M. de Giers is in daily conflict, and who on a recent occasion are said to have been too strong for him. We have shown elsewhere that there is good authority for the belief that General Komaroff proposed to make this attack some weeks before the agreement of the 14th March was even suggested, and that it was only at great difficulty that M. de Giers overruled the project. The ultimate triumph, however, has rested with General Komaroff and the Military Party. It is with them that we really have to reckon, and that fact would throw doubt upon the reality of any understanding that we might arrive at with the nominal directors of Russian policy.

The London press, our correspondent says, insist upon the recall of General Komaroff and the retirement of the Russian garrison from Penjdeh. With anything less than that we could not be content. Russia may be in no mood to make an *amende honorable* which would be a greater act of humiliation than any to which the military party have ever been called upon to submit. But we are in no mood to accept any smaller measure of satisfaction. The opinion of the nation has been insulted and exasperated to a degree for which there is no recent precedent. Solemn obligations have been violated, and a grievous wrong has been done to the people whom we have taken under our protection. The indignation which has been created in all parts of the Empire by these persistent attempts to lure our clients on to destruction is not small. It will be intensified by the story which has reached us of the brave resistance of the little Afghan force. We have ourselves seen how the Afghans can fight, and something like an enthusiasm in this cause has been excited by the report of two companies of these gallant men fighting to the last man for the resistance of aggression. It would be wrong to give too free play to the sentimental element in a crisis of this nature; but the fact remains that Russia has done her best to arouse in the minds of Englishmen a human sympathy as well as a political sympathy with the Afghans. And she has thrown away her last chance of enlisting apologists in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, we suspect, will not much longer deride our pretensions by telling us that we are urging ourselves forward into war for a paltry patch of barren territory. If we go to war it will be for much more than Penjdeh—for much more than the Afghan frontier.

WHEN the regiments recently warned for field service in the Quetta District receive marching orders, we shall hear much of the Peshin Valley, and the advantage of retaining it as a post far beyond the frontier will be more fully understood. The strategic value of the Peshin plateau arises from its being the meeting-place of a great number of roads leading from Sind and the Dera Jat towards Kandahar. Among the chief roads thus meeting are the Bolan and Hurnai routes; two routes through the Bori Valley and Thal Chotiali; and the Zhob Valley route. Having an army in Peshin we command Southern Afghanistan. According to General Sir E. Hamley the possession of Peshin also causes the "great difficulty of the Khojak Pass to disappear," and we thus command Kandahar. Our posts in Peshin at present are Dinar Karez, Gulistan, Abdulla Khan, Kala Chaman, and Kushdil Khan. The head-quarters of the Peshin forces will probably be Abdula-Khan Kala, and troops ordered there may go by either the Bolan or the Hurnai route. If by the Bolan, the regiments proceed to Quetta, and thence by the Ghazarband defile to Segi, Gulistan, Dinar Karez, and Abdulla-Khan Kala. The distance from Pir Chowki railway terminus at this end of the Bolan to Abdulla-Khan Kala is 132 miles. If the advance is made by the Hurnai, the regiments ascend the Nari river, traverse the long valley of Zawar, and pass through the Chapar rift to Kach, and thence across the Peshin plateau to Abdulla-Khan Kala. The distance from Nari Gorge railway terminus to Abdulla-Khan Kala, is 162 miles, or 30 miles longer than by the Bolan route. The postal service is carried regularly to Gulistan, and no doubt will now be regularly carried to Abdulla-Khan Kala. The telegraph line goes to Kushdil Khan. As to the country itself the Peshin plateau forms one of four "assigned" districts of Biluchistan, the other three being Thal Chotiali, Hurnai, and Sibi. The revenues (about £5,000) are collected by British agency, and are remitted to Khelat. We first took Peshin over in 1878. Its area is about 3,600 square miles, and it is inhabited by two distinct populations, a settled and a pastoral. They number about 80,000, and are divided into four tribes—the Atchakzais (20,000); the Tarins (14,000); the Saids (6,500), who are noted horse-dealers; and the Kakars (40,000). The number of villages is about 200. The inhabitants are not fanatical nor predatory. The great want of the country is good roads. There are only three made roads in the district, namely, from Quetta to Chaman (the great point of departure for Kandahar) by way of Gulistan and Abdulla-Khan Kala; from Quetta to Kach by way of Kashlak; and from Quetta to Kach direct, by the Sarakhula Pass. The Quetta district is said to be fertile and populous, and the town has the reputation of being a very healthy station. To the natives Quetta, as a name, is unknown. Natives call the place Shalkot or Shal. One derivation of Quetta is from *Kwitta*, the Afghan term for a small fortified position. Many people are in doubt as to whether there are two lines of railway directed towards Peshin or only one. There are two—the line through the Bolan, and the line into the Hurnai valley. The line proposed and sanctioned in 1879 as the Kandahar State Line followed the Hurnai route from Sibi to Kach post, entering Peshin proper by the Gharkhai defile. It then turned south-west down the Kakar Lora valley to Kasim Kala, whence a branch line was to lead to Quetta. The main line went on north-westward by the Kakar Lora to Haidarzai, and thence through a region of red hills by the Kakar Lora gap into the plain of Peshin. Turning westward at the Sarain Kakar hamlets, the river Lora was to be crossed at Saiad Hamid, and the line led nearly straight on to Gulistan Karez. From Gulistan there would be no difficulty in making a branch to Abdulla-Khan Kala. The Bolan route was next chosen as being the shorter of the two, although the difficulties of bridging and other engineering works were recognised to be greater. In the result, it seems that both railways are under construction.

APPARENTLY it was not on the inspiration of the moment, but in pursuance of a design long cherished, that General Komaroff made his attack upon Penjdeh. Unless the *Standard* correspondent at St. Petersburg is misinformed he planned the attack weeks ago, and actually proposed it to the Russian Government. Whether the proposal was deemed absolutely inadmissible or only "premature"—to put a fine point on it—we do not know. But the assertion is, and it is made positively, that the military party at St. Petersburg have insisted upon the method of first getting possession, and then negotiating, and that in pursuance of this method General Komaroff actually demanded permission to attack Penjdeh, or to cause it to be attacked by his friends the Turkomans. "Such an event," says the correspondent, "would have involved the gravest consequences, for after the solemn assurances given by Russia that no further advance should be made, an attack upon Penjdeh would have been a breach of faith, rendering further negotiation impossible. It is thought that strong pressure was brought to bear in favour of Komaroff's plan, and in all probability it had the full sanction of Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff, who has the reputation of being a firebrand. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed, and it is now believed in the best-informed circles that the danger of an immediate conflict has passed. Indeed, renewed assurances to that effect have been given." The date of this assertion is the 17th March. In a fortnight the "wiser counsels" were set aside, and the renewed assurances violated, and Komaroff did all that the military party expected of him.

THE Ameer, there is reason to believe, is not a practitioner in what Carlyle used to call "rose-water surgery." But it is too bad to credit him not only with the bad deeds of one of the most blood-letting of European political surgeons, but with his good sayings as well. Every one knows how Narvaez, the Spanish Dictator, being asked on his death-bed by his confessor if he forgave his enemies, replied, "I have none. I have killed them all." But that is no reason why the report should run that one of the Ameer's followers, having heard that Kabul was full of his master's enemies, declared before all the bazaar of Peshawur that the Ameer had no enemies in Kabul, for he had killed them all. At least if the man did say this he should have been called upon to pay his acknowledgments to Narvaez for a pleasant little conceit. How roundabout in comparison, by the way, with this "I've killed 'em all" is the poet's "create a solitude, and call it peace!"

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUAKIM, MARCH 21.

THE cavalry had most of the fun at the action of Hasheen fought yesterday. Some of them had a very uneven ten minutes. Captain Thomson, Brigade Major of cavalry, was surrounded by the enemy, his horse having been killed, and he only escaped through the gallantry of two sowars of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, who drew their swords and expressed their determination to save the Sahib or die. At this moment the 5th Lancers charged, and under cover of this Captain Thomson, who was much exhausted by running in the heavy sand, obtained shelter with the infantry. Captain Garstin also had a narrow escape, a spear striking him full in the chest, and he only escaped through his having chain mail sewed inside his coat. His assailant then speared his horse, but was promptly killed by a trumpeter who galloped up.

The country is level, but difficult for cavalry owing to the numbers of babul bushes scattered about. These afford excellent cover to the enemy, who can remain concealed till the horsemen approach. They then rush in, throwing their first spear and charging home with their second. A cavalry sowar told me that they were completely covered by their large round shields, and very difficult to get at. He had killed the man who speared Major Robertson, and taken his spear as *spolia opima*.

Some details advanced to-day six miles towards Tamai, and there commenced to build a zareba. They were uninterrupted till about three in the afternoon, when their position was as follows:—5th Sikhs front face of the square in line about one hundred yards outside zareba; the 28th Bombay the right face; 17th Bengal the left face. The Marines and Berkshire Regiment were inside the zareba. All the regiments and large working parties out, and the camels and ammunition had been sent to the rear, preparatory to a march homeward. At this moment the enemy, 5,000 strong, charged the left angle of the square with a loud shout. They were so fast in their advance that the cavalry had barely time to give notice of their advance before they came upon us. The cavalry rushed in on the square, knocking over a company of Sikhs and letting in the enemy at the same time. Some of the Sikhs were speared before they could get on their legs again. The 17th Bengalis, who were exposed to the brunt of the attack, broke and let in some two hundred or three hundred of the enemy. Had it not been for the admirable steadiness of the 28th Bombay and the Sikhs, a disaster might have ensued. However, these troops stood firm, keeping up a heavy fire to their front, while some Sikhs and Madras Sappers, with a few soldiers and officers in the centre, killed every man of the enemy who had entered. The fire was kept up for some twenty minutes, and when it ceased the bodies of over 1,500 of the enemy were found lying in the bush around. These men who attacked were the flower of the Mahdi's army, sent down specially by him to destroy the unbelievers. Their plan is said to have been to rush the zareba as we were preparing to march homewards (this they did), and having killed all the defenders to sack the Suakim camp. The Indians were relieved by the Guards on the 23rd inst., and returned to Suakim.

On the 24th we escorted a convoy half way to the zareba, and handed it over to the Marines and Guards, who came to meet us. The convoy was attacked on the way back, and lost two men killed and 28 wounded, but a loss of 500 was inflicted on the enemy. The enemy was estimated as 10,000 strong from the zareba. We saw a good number on our flanks as we retired, but we fired no shots. The rebels must, I fancy, have been a good deal disconcerted by the reception they met with the other day.

We are now engaged in storing up water and provisions in Baker's zareba for a four days' march, when we hope to finally thrash Osman.

All telegrams seem to be stopped, but rumour says we are at war with Russia, and if so we expect one big fight, and then "hoop la" for Kurrachee, and thence to Kandahar.

Some very meritorious acts have been performed by our men. One native officer of the Sikhs happened to have a sharp killing sword in his hand at the time of the attack. His first cut nearly severed the trunk of an Arab, his second cut another head off; when it broke. The Subedar Major, Rama Kumku, of the 28th Bombay, shot three men with his own pistol. One of the Arabs cut a sepoy's hand off at one blow.

Our loss in officers was heavy, seven being killed. Sixty-three men were also killed. Five officers and 87 men were wounded, and 2 officers and 69 men are missing. Of the latter Sinclair has since turned up, but Richardson has not been heard of. Poor Edwards, of the 28th towards the close of the fight was shot in the throat by a Remington, the bullet fracturing his spine and passing though the arm of Thompson, of the same regiment. Edward lived on, perfectly conscious, till noon next day, and died just as the Guards entered the square. A better fellow we shall never see—a thorough sportsman and a friend. Many a Poona man will regret him. Romilly, of the Madras Sappers, died nobly, charging forward to save Drury, of the Bengalis, who was surrounded by the enemy. He was speared in the back. The Royal Navy, too, bore their share of the losses. Out of 17 men in a sandbag redoubt all were either killed or wounded, Lieutenant Seymour being pierced by eight rounds while working the machine gun.

To-morrow (the 26th) we take out another large convoy of food, grass, and water, and from the 27th to the 29th the decisive battle of the campaign will probably be fought.

To-day we escorted a captive balloon, and we hope to get a photo. of the enemy's position at Tamai from Major Templar. If we can only induce them to take up a position and receive our attack, their fate is sealed. If they refuse to fight, our task will be more difficult.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ULTIMATUM TO OSMAN DIGMA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Suakim has sent us the following copy of General Graham's letter to Osman Digma:—

"I have received your letter in which you refer, among other matters, to questions of religion. In reply to your letter, understand that the English respect the freedom of all religions. The English rule Moslem races in perfect peace; and not one of the Moslem chiefs acknowledge Mahomed Achmet as a true prophet (Mahdi).

"The great Prophet of Arabia, Mahomed—to him be prayer and praise—head of the Moslem religion, was friendly to other religions, as England is to-day.

"The object of the English is to establish peace in this country, and to maintain friendly relations with all Arab tribes, and to secure the just rights of every man, provided that they live at peace. The religion and the property of the tribes will both be respected.

"As regards question of surrender, about which you wrote to me, know that you will do well to throw yourself at once on our mercy before it is too late.

"As for those who follow you, if they desire to accept 'Aman' and to escape destruction, their Sheikhs should at once send in to implore pardon of the English Government.

"Remember, how I utterly defeated your armies last year at El Teb and Tamai. The blood of the Arabs there killed is on your head, since you urged them on to their destruction.

"If you do not now accept the terms that I now offer you, the killing of your misguided followers, and the utter destruction of their flocks and property, will be the result of your own act."

OUR ARMY FOOD-SUPPLY IN THE FIELD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that war with Russia in Afghanistan is imminent, if not already declared, let me take an early opportunity, in view of the immediate assembly of our army in the frontier, of calling attention to the condition of Commissariat supplies for those forces. The experience gained in former campaigns, both in India and elsewhere, has shown, over and over again, how badly our soldiers may be provisioned. Rice, potatoes, onions, ghee, flour, and bread have frequently been found unwholesome, and the troops have in consequence been poorly fed. In certain cases, and to some extent, the deterioration of the soldiers' food may be unavoidable; it is not of this that I complain, but of supplies drawn from the cheapest source, by reason of the forced acceptance of the lowest tenders from contractors. In many, if not the majority of instances, it is the "lowest tender" that sickens the soldier and makes him an invalid. This is not the fault of Government so far as the army in this country is concerned, but there appears to be a persuasion in some minds that the lowest tender must be best both for Government and for the soldier. To this doctrine I demur, and say emphatically that there is no room for "competition" in the matter of the soldiers' food, where his efficiency and life are concerned, and where the result of a campaign or a battle may depend upon wholesome feeding. One of the most prominent results of "competition" and the "lowest tender" is to induce contractors to exercise their precious ingenuity how to make money out of a bad contract. The moment this ingenuity comes into play food-supplies degenerate in quality, for the contractor is generally much more advanced in the knowledge of food economics than the Commissariat officer, and knows how to apply his knowledge, especially when haste in making the supply is demanded. When the Executive Commissariat Office is overworked, close and careful supervision of all food-supplies is impossible; it is then that the honest dealer shows to advantage over the mere bazaar speculator, who will take a contract at any odds, and trust to his luck to be able to make a profit out of it. I have no doubt that our oldest and most experienced Commissariat officers are able at once to distinguish between the honest dealer and the speculator, and if left to use their own judgment the field supplies of our army would be improved; but, as I have already pointed out, the factor of "accepting the lowest tender" comes in to keep out the honest dealer and bring in the speculator. We have not yet gone very far in Bombay in providing food-supplies for war service, but as far as we have gone I have heard of the exercise of much ingenious craft in endeavours to make profits out of low rates of contract, and I can well believe what I hear, for is it not "human nature," or, more correctly, inhuman nature? I think it is not necessary that I should do more than draw attention, as I have done, to a bad principle in our Army Commissariat supplies for field service, in the hope that it may be quickly reformed. We should trust our Commissariat officers, and these officers, of all ranks, should trust the judgment of one another. I know of instances in which great benefit to the soldier has resulted.

OBSERVER.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MASSACRE OF AFGHANS BY RUSSIANS.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

ENGLISH ULTIMATUM TO THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

20,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR PENJDEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 9.

The intelligence of the treacherous and unprovoked attack on the Afghans at Penjdeh by the Russians under General Komaroff has created the greatest excitement throughout the country.

In London the feeling of indignation is intense. General Komaroff's audacity has taken everybody by surprise.

The feeling is now general that diplomacy having failed, war must decide the question of the integrity and independence of Afghanistan.

The people are awaiting with much anxiety the English officers' accounts of the massacre. No one believes the Russian report that they appealed to the Russian commander for protection for themselves.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day publishes, on the authority of M. Lessar, a specious explanation of the massacre of the Afghans by General Komaroff's troops.

M. Lessar explains that the attack on Penjdeh was made out of revenge for an attack which the Afghans are alleged to have made early in March on a Russian picket in the Zulfikar Pass.

It is alleged that in consequence of that attack the Russian picket was compelled to withdraw into Persian territory.

In St. Petersburg there is a very warlike feeling among certain classes of the people.

The St. Petersburg press suggest the formation of a fleet of privateers to attack British commerce, and advocate the denunciation of the Declaration of Paris.

The intelligence of the outbreak of hostilities has created a panic on the London Stock Exchange and on the European Bourses without a parallel since the Franco-German war.

There was a decline of 2 per cent. in the price of English Consols.

The fall in the price of Russian securities was 10 per cent., and the tendency is still decidedly downwards.

The House of Commons opened last night after the Easter recess.

There was a full House, and several questions were put to Ministers in regard to the political outlook.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement regarding the negotiations with Russia. He said that the Russian reply to Earl Granville's despatch of March 16 with respect to a zone in which the frontier line could be drawn made no distinct advance towards an agreement.

Twenty-four hours since a more hopeful despatch had been received. That despatch had been sent from the Russian Foreign Office before the arrival of the news of the attack on Penjdeh.

Mr. Gladstone went on to say that Russia admitted that General Komaroff had attacked and defeated the Afghans.

The pretext for this attack was certain rumoured and unnamed acts of hostility on the part of the Afghans.

This statement, however, is inconsistent with the accounts which had been received from Sir Peter Lumsden.

According to Sir Peter Lumsden's reports the Afghans had made no forward movement whatever since the 17th of March.

An advance, however, had been made by the Russians. The troops under General Komaroff had continued to advance since the date of the agreement between Russia and England to make no forward movement, until they came within the range of the Afghan guns.

The Prime Minister, continuing, said that notwithstanding the truce which had been established pending the results of diplomacy, the Russians made every effort to induce the Afghans to attack them.

Twice the Russians had forcibly attempted to pass the Afghan pickets. But, in spite of all this provocation, the Afghans had exercised great forbearance.

On March 14 Captain Yates, of the English Boundary Commission, explained to the Russians the terms of the agreement which had been made between the English and the Russian Governments; but the Russian commander denied all knowledge of such an agreement.

On the 29th of March, the day before General Komaroff attacked Penjdeh, Captain Yates again attempted to come to an equitable arrangement; but again the Russian commander denied knowledge of the agreement not to advance.

On the following day the Russians attacked the Afghans, and defeating them, occupied Penjdeh.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking with great deliberation and emphasis, proceeded as follows:—

"Speaking with measured words on circumstances of great gravity, this attack bears the appearance of an unprovoked assault.

"M. de Giers expresses his own hope and that of His Imperial Majesty the Czar that the unhappy incident will not prevent parleying between the two Governments."

This expression of hope was received with laughter in all parts of the House.

Mr. Gladstone, continuing his statement, said that M. de Giers denied that the Russians had occupied Penjdeh.

Spontaneous communications have been received from the Russian Government which lead Mr. Gladstone to expect further early communications on the subject.

LATER.

The press has assumed a decidedly bellicose attitude. The *Times* and the *Standard* insist upon the immediate recall of General Komaroff and the retirement of the Russians from the disputed territory on pain of a war.

It is believed that the Cabinet has sent an ultimatum to the Russian Government, demanding the reason why General Komaroff was unaware of the agreement which had been come to by the two Governments not to advance.

The Government also invites a disavowal of the action of General Komaroff, and demands that an order should be forthwith given to the Russian troops to return to their former positions.

The impression is gaining ground here that the attack on the Afghans at Penjdeh was a deliberate attempt to provoke a war.

It is also the opinion in many quarters that Russia is better prepared for war than she was thought to be.

It is believed that there are no fewer than twenty thousand Russian troops of all arms in the vicinity of Penjdeh.

Seventy thousand Russian troops are also believed to be advancing towards Askabad.

In official circles here war is believed to be certain.

General Komaroff's audacity has thoroughly roused the nation, and there is a general agreement as to the necessity of vigorous and decisive action.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, April 10.

Additional information received by the Government of India from Sir Peter Lumsden respecting the Russian collision with the Afghans shows that Captain Yates was one of the English officers who witnessed the affray. Captain Yates, who was accompanied by a party of surveyors, had been left in charge when Colonel Ridgeway quitted Penjdeh for Gulran about a fortnight ago.

It is not true, as stated in General Komaroff's despatch, that our officers were carried away with the Afghan cavalry. When the latter evacuated the village they remained after all the Afghans had deserted the place, and only rode away when there was danger of the Saryk Turcomans rising upon them.

The news of the collision has been the consequence of long and repeated interviews between the Ameer and the Viceroy and Foreign Secretary.

The news was first communicated to the Ameer by Mr. Durand. His Highness received it with perfect equanimity, showing his strength of character.

He had an interview with Lord Dufferin at the Viceregal camp this evening, which probably is final.

It was definitely arranged that the Ameer's departure should take place on Sunday.

Nothing is known here as to the course the Cabinet will decide upon in regard to Komaroff's attack.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, April 9.

Parliament re-assembled this evening after the Easter recess.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said that, according to official information, the Russians had provoked the Afghans, and had twice attempted to forcibly pass the Afghan pickets. The chief of the Russian staff told Captain Yate that he had not been informed of the arrangements telegraphed on March 13, that no further advance was to be made on either side pending the negotiations. Up to March 30 the Afghans had made no further advance. Mr. Gladstone said that Her Majesty's Government considers the attack altogether unprovoked, and that explanations have been demanded from the Russian Government.

LONDON, April 10.

At the close of the sitting in the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that a later despatch had just been received from Sir Peter Lumsden, stating that when the Russians first threatened to attack Penjdeh, the Afghans gradually moved across the River Kuskh and occupied a better position, whence they were driven by the Russians on March 30.

Consols closed last evening at 95.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.

M. de Giers informed Sir Edward Thornton last night that the Czar had expressed a hope that the attack of General Komaroff on the Afghans would not prevent the negotiations being continued between England and Russia.

THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

April 10.

The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught reviewed the native levies and troops composing the escort this morning. The Ameer was at the time engaged with the Foreign Secretary; he was, therefore, prevented from attending.

At the Viceregal dinner last night the Viceroy proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. His Excellency did justice to Mr. Gibbs's long services, and expressed regret at his approaching retirement. Mr. Gibbs, who was unprepared for this tribute of appreciation, replied in a graceful speech.

The Viceroy's camp alone remains intact, though many guests have left. The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Fredrick Roberts, and staffs, went last night. Colonel Chesney, Military Secretary, and Colonel Lockhart, of the Intelligence Department, alone remain.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught proceed to-morrow to Meerut, to await the course of events.

The Viceroy has received an offer of seventy lakhs from the natives of Bengal.

THE QUETTA FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 10.

Captains Dorward, Boddy, Lindley, and Langley, of the Royal Engineers, serving in the Public Works Department, have been ordered to join the companies of Madras Sappers for active service in the field.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIAN PRISONERS IN THE SOUDAN.

SUAKIM, April 9.

An Indian Mussulman, who was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 20th March, has succeeded in making his escape, and returned to Suakim to-day. He states that twelve other Indian camp followers were in the hands of the enemy, but were well treated.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 7th inst.

LONDON, April 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

ADEN, April 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday aternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore left Aden for Bombay at 3 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
4½ ,, ,,	74½
3 ,, Consols for account	95
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	95⅝
4½ ,, French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	48⅝

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £16,200,000, decrease £300,000.

Bills discounted £21,700,000, decrease £2,400,000

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £25,300,000, decrease £400,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilties is 47 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, April 9.

10 p.m.	77·5

FRIDAY, NIGHT, April 10.

6 a.m.	75·7
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·4

THE bazaar opinion on the Afghan question is not altogether gloomy. A Mussulman trader gave vent to his view of the situation yesterday in these words:—"Saheb, they have been quiet for twenty-eight years since the Crimean War. They will be quiet for a hundred after this business is over."

MR. JOLLEY, of the Prince's Dock, has been appointed acting first Assistant Port Officer, on the retirement of Mr. Corke. Mr. Jolley has had such a wide experience of shipping in Bombay that it is to be presumed that the present arrangement is simply preliminary to his being confirmed in the permanent appointment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Aurungabad:—During the past two weeks the weather has been very unsettled. Several evenings we had slight showers accompanied with heavy claps of thunder and lightning. There were a few fatal cases of cholera in the military cantonments at the end of last month; but the disease has now been completely stamped out. There were no cases in the city.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—When the registration fee of a letter was four annas, the fee for a receipt from the payee was one anna. The registration fee has now been reduced to two annas, or one-half, and yet the fee for a receipt remains the same—one anna. This is probably an oversight which should be rectified.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. BEAUMONT, M.D. (Madras I.M.D.), Residency Surgeon Hyderabad (Deccan), proceeds on eight months' furlough this month. His connection with the Hyderabad Residency since June, 1881, has made him so well known that his departure is very much regretted.

THOUGH the commands and appointments in the force which may be leaving India shortly are as yet unassigned, it is perfectly safe, the *Pioneer* believes, to assume that Sir Charles Macgregor will have a division in the first corps that crosses the frontier. "In the case of an officer of Sir Charles's distinction and ability this might be said were any large military movement going forward; but in the present instance the public sees in him not merely the successful soldier or the brilliant leader of troops, but the man whose whole mind has been devoted for years to this emergency and to the means of meeting it, who has foreseen everything, whose prognostications have been most literally fulfilled. One may not look on Sir Charles Macgregor as altogether a safe guide while it is still a matter of preliminaries: but once the door of Janus is unclosed, he is—if anyone—the man for the occasion."

ACCORDING to trustworthy reports which have reached an up-county paper, the Russians had a month ago 50 Cossacks at Pul-i-Khatun, and 50 Akhal Tekke sowars under a Russian lieutenant at Zulfikar. The sowars were armed with Berdan carbines, but were otherwise equipped as irregulars. The Afghans had 150 men also encamped at Zulfikar, and the lieutenant may be pardoned for having felt apprehensive in view of a possible collision. The Afghans had also an advanced post at Sahan-ud-Din, 12 miles north of Zulfikar, and while Captain Peacocke was there the Russian captain commanding at Pul-i-Khatun rode over and hobnobbed with him, frankly saying in the course of conversation—"We are all going on to Herat." The Russians had a post at Ak Rabat of similar strenth to that at Zulfikar, while 50 men of the 11th Bengal Lancers under Captain Heath were at Chaman-i-Baid, keeping open communication betweem Gulran and Panjdeh. The Afghans had massed two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, with eight guns, at Panjdeh; these regular troops numbering in all 2,000 men. There were also a number of levies from the local tribes holding advanced posts. The Russians were supposed to have 4,000 men in Merv and along the line to Sari Yari. Their Sarakhs garrison was then reported less than 1,000 strong.

THE bad weather which has interfered so considerably with the progress of events at Rawal Pindi appears to have been general all along the north-west of India as far down as Sibi and along the Persian Gulf, where there has been something approaching to a gale with heavy rain. The *Sind Gazette* says that the railway line above Sibi has suffered materially from floods; much of the permanent way has been washed away, and very serious damage has befallen the bridges, &c. Two locomotives with their trains of loaded trucks are reported to have left the rails, when three men were killed. The lines are flooded all along the way, and the roads will be impassable for days to come. On the 4th instant quantities of material for building and constructing works on the railway line had been considerable injured, some 10,000 casks of cement being much damaged. The telegraph line appears to have suffered materially from the effects of wind and flood, and messages received in Kurrachee from Sibi are from two to four days old.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Times* makes some very ill-natured remarks in regard to the Hyderabad Contingent which have naturally produced considerable irritation and disgust amongst the officers most nearly concerned. The Allahabad paper points out that, as a matter of fact, the Hyderabad Contingent is now in a remarkably fine state of efficiency and discipline; as could, if necessary, be testified by many distinguished officers who are well acquainted with it and have quite recently seen it working in the field, at the Secunderabad camp of exercise and elsewhere. No force in India (the *Pioneer* adds) possesses a more thoroughly military spirit, and although it has for years been working under much discouragement, and though, perhaps, the want of more British officers is felt, yet the zeal and energy of those in command have compensated for their lack of numbers in making the force what it is.

THE Punjab Government has objected to the plans for a Municipal Town Hall for Lahore. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hopes the committee will obtain a design in an Oriental style, and "will not fall back on one which, while largely adopted in India, is utterly devoid of grace and beauty." The committee has now resolved to offer Rs. 500 for a suitable design.

THE survey for the railway from Bangkok to Korat, a distance of about 200 miles, is being rapidly carried out by the engineers, Messrs. Murray and Drysdale, on behalf of Messrs. Tancred, Falkner, and Co., London. The Siamese Government has promised to give all the land required for the making of the line. The surveys for Mr. Holt Hallett's proposed Siam and Burmah Railway will, it is said, be commenced next cold weather.

FOR more than a century it has been the custom of the French Government to grant a palanquin allowance of Rs. 33 per month to the *Préfets Apostoliques, Le Mèdecin en Chef*, and others at Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karrikal, Mahé, and Yanan; but the *Conseil Général* having objected to the payment, the allowance has been stopped. "This," says a Madras paper, "is rather mean on the part of the Government, for all its functionaries are miserably paid, and the allowance—paltry as it may seem from the stand-point of an Anglo Indian official—is a large percentage of the income of the persons who are affected by its withdrawal. The State should pay its servants reasonable compensation for their patient endurance of the *désagrémens* of existence in unconspicuous positions in India. Having regulated the scale of pay by a liberal recognition of the reasonable expense of existence in the East, the State would be free to do away with the time-honoured perquisites of office."

THE al fresco entertainment which was held at the Victoria Gardens last night, to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, was a decided success. A very large throng of European ladies and gentlemen were present, and amused themselves in the grounds till a late hour. The Hon. Mr. Justic Bayley presided, and opened the proceedings by a short speech.

A DESPATCH received in New York from Panama announces that a body of 250 Revolutionists, under Aizpura, attacked the city at four o'clock on Monday morning. The Government were defending the place, and the firing continued without interruption. Another telegram says that the firing on the town ceased at nine on Monday evening, when the rebels retired. The British gun-boat Heroine landed seventy-five men on March 16 to protect property. Railway traffic and business are suspended, and great excitement prevails. A second attack of the rebels is expected. President Arosemena has taken refuge on board the Heroine. It is reported that the rebels have occupied Colon. The commander of the American war-ship Galena Aspinwall, reports that a revolution has broken out there, and that he has landed a detachment of marines and hauled the vessel alongside the dock in order to protect property. The Panama Government-General at Carthagena has made an apology to Captain Curtis for the attack made upon him and a boat's crew of Her Majesty's ship Canada on the 23rd Feb.

THE members of the N.-W. Bar Library entertained Mr. Syed Mahmood at dinner last night, the Judges and a number of the leading officials and others being present. Mr. Mahmood, we are told, will devote himself to the completion of his work on Mahomedan Law for the next twelve months, when, probably, another vacancy on the High Court Bench—this time a permanent one—will require to be filled up.

IF mature years go for anything in administration, President Cleveland's Cabinet should be a very wise one. All the members of it, except two, are more than fifty years of age. The two juveniles, Mr. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Vilas, the Postmaster-General, are each forty-five years old. Of the others, Mr. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, is sixty; Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, and Mr. Endicott, Secretary for War, each fifty-seven; Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, fifty-four; and Mr. Garland, Attorney-General, fifty-three. The military element in the Cabinet is represented by the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General. The first two were officers in the Confederate Army, and the last-named had command in a Wisconsin regiment. It is curious to note that they are all lawyers, except Mr. Manning, who was a printer's boy in the office of the *Argus*, grew up with the paper, and is now one of its principal owners. Mr. Bayard is the most distinguished of the seven, but as a speaker he ranks inferior to Mr. Vilas, who was a successful advocate at the Bar, and is one of the most brilliant orators in the States. Mr. Lamar has been a Professor in Emory College, and Mr. Endicott and Mr. Vilas are both university graduates, the former of Harvard and the latter of Wisconsin. From the fuller record now received of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, we are able to judge that those composing it are men of exceptional ability and force of character, but the preponderance of the legal mind is to be regretted. That is always against a broad and liberal policy. If a few more men like Mr. Manning had been included in the Cabinet, it would have been better for America, and better for the world.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT has been anticipating, at a supper given in Manchester in his honour, the autobiography which it is known he is engaged in preparing, by some charming reminiscences of his early life. The veteran composer, who has more than completed his eightieth year, has many interesting anecdotes to tell of the "men he has known" and the cities which he has seen. In 1820, when a lad of fifteen, he spent some time in Weimar, where he became a pupil of Hummel; and in the "German Athens" he frequently saw Goethe sitting in the theatre, or walking in the park with the Grand Duke. With Weber he was on terms of intimacy, and, though too modest to say so, was a great favourite of that master, who treated him more like a son than a pupil. At Berlin he listened to the first performance of "Der Freischütz" on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. He sat in the theatre on that memorable occasion side by side with his gifted cousin, Heinrich Heine, and after the performance the two youths were present at a supper at which Hoffmann, the painter-poet, went forward and crowned Weber with laurels, exclaiming as he did so that his face reminded him of the portraits of Tasso. By Weber Sir Julius was introduced to Beethoven, who was found in his house at Baden in a very dingy room, littered with dirty music, and sitting at a pianoforte half unstrung. Beethoven had "flowing hair, snow-white bushy eyebrows, most piercing eyes—eyes which once seen could never be forgotten—and a charming mouth." His manner was delightful, and his conversation interesting in the extreme. Sir Julius gave equally vivid descriptions of his early experiences in Vienna, Naples, Paris, and London, and added—what no one who knows the genial author of the "Lily of Killarney" will be inclined to doubt—that he had himself always tried in turn to help young musicians to the best of his power, and that so far as he was aware he was fortunate enough not to possess an enemy in the world.

M. ANDRIEUX has been treating the public in his "Souvenirs," now publishing in the *Ligne*, to some information on the subject of the secret service fund placed at the disposal of each French Minister of the Interior. He disposes of £80,000 annually in this way, and is not required to account for the disbursement of a single franc. In theory he is, indeed, responsible to the President of the Republic for the use he makes of the money; and he sends him in a report every year, which, however, is practically limited to a declaration that it was spent in the way in which it was meant to be spent. No details or vouchers accompany the report, which is thus the merest formality. The Emperor exercised a real control over the disposition of this fund; but the existing Constitution gives the President no such power, and the Minister is free to dispose of at all events one-half of it precisely as he pleases. The services of the "political police" cost £24,000, and there are regular and well-recognized calls for another £20,000 of the amount. What becomes of the second "million" no one knows or inquires.

A VERY clever case of swindling, in which an Englishman is said to have been implicated, is reported from Paris. The other day an itinerant musician, who carried under his arm a weather-stained violin, entered a provision-shop in the Rue des Martyrs and bought a pound or two of cooked ham. Suddenly discovering that he was moneyless, he left his violin with the shopman and ran home to get the trifling sum of which he was in need. During his absence a carriage drew up at the door, and a distinguished-looking stranger, having alighted from it, entered the shop and ordered a large quantity of goods to be sent to "Lord Russell" at the Grand Hôtel. While thus engaged he caught sight of the violin; picked it up with the air of a virtuoso; examined it very carefully; and, finally, offered to buy it for 1,000 fr. The shopman explained that the instrument was not his, but promised to see what could be done. The stranger then withdrew; and the ragged musician, who soon afterwards returned with his money, gladly accepted 800 fr. for his violin. The jubilant shopman thereupon put on his best clothes and, taking his purchase, went to the Grand Hôtel. But alas! no "Lord Russell" was known at that hostelry; and the unfortunate provision-dealer slowly awoke to the fact that he had bought an entirely worthless violin for £32.

THE vernacular press of Japan has just adopted the latest institution of European journalism—the special correspondent. Three of our Tokio contemporaries and one Kobé journal have despatched representatives to Tongking to report what is going on there for the benefit of their readers. The Japanese are apparently more interested in the struggle than the French themselves; for the *Temps* is the only French paper which has a regular correspondent at the seat of war. The *Figaro*, which claims to be the "best informed" of the French journals, has contented itself with occasional letters from officers and other amateur correspondents. That ably managed paper reflects the indifference of its readers as to the incidents of the ridiculous Tongking expedition, which, however much it may touch the pockets, has never once stirred the feelings of Frenchmen.

THE tone of the Turkish press is decidedly opposed to England and strikingly favourable to Russia. The *Osmanli* says:—"If Russia has succeeded in advancing as far as Merv and China, when to do so it was necessary to traverse territories occupied by Mussulman populations, she was allowed to do so because she respected the rights of the Mussulman populations subjected, assuring their fidelity, obedience, and co-operation. Russia scrupulously respects the customs of the Mahomedan subjects. She treats them with benevolence so long as they remain faithful to the Government. But when we read of the history of India's conquest by the English we find scenes of massacre, savage acts. Russia never committed such acts of barbarism."

A FRENCH newspaper, the *Echo du Japon*, which is published in the Far East, states that the 125 Germans whom Li Fong Pao last year recruited for service in the Chinese army and navy have all been required to adopt Chinese names. Captain Sebelin, late of the German navy, is called Wang Li Triang, or The Great Wall; and another officer has been rebaptized Lia Pao, or Six Guns. The pay of all the recruits is very high, simple artillerymen receiving £40 and engineers £60 a month; and, as a further inducement to the Red-Haired Devils to do their best for the Yellow Dragon, the Chinese Government has promised to pay to the representatives of any German who may be killed in action a sum equal to £1,200 in English money. It was said, not long ago, that the only remunerative careers remaining open to the younger generation were to be found in stock-jobbing, book-making, jockeying, and bubble company-floating. To these must now be added service in the Chinese navy as an engineer at £720 a year, a high-sounding name, and a life-policy thrown in.

IT has been announced that the Viennese astronomer Palisa had offered to make over to any one who would pay him £45 the privilege of naming the youngest of the asteroids. The offer, it appears, has been accepted by a Hungarian shopkeeper, who proposes to baptize the new planet "Paprika-Schlesinger," that being the title of his firm. The names of the asteroids which have been discovered since the beginning of last year are not all given in "Whitaker's Almanack." They are:—236, Honoria; 237, Celestine; 238, Hypatia; 239, Adrastea; 240, Vanadis; 241, Germania; 242, Kriemhilda; 243, Joa; 244, Paprika-Schlesinger. "We cannot stifle a regret," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "that No. 244 was not appropriated by British enterprise. It might have lent dignity to a cough-lozenge, or added lustre to a liquid blacking. But, after all, No. 244 is a mere speck in space. It is only thirty miles in diameter, and it is 230,000,000 miles away."

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON J. BROWNE, M.D., Officiating Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, intended proceeding on furlough about the 10th instant.

COLONEL W. C. CHOWNE, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry, is proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate, at an early date.

MAJOR G. C. D. BAMPFIELD, Staff Paymaster, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Dum Dum, gave over his duties on the 1st inst. and proceeded to Bombay for embarkation for England, on the 10th, on retirement.

MAJOR J. COLQUHOUN, Royal Artillery, has taken over the duties of Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, from Major Stone, proceeding on six months' leave to England.

LIEUTENANT H. M. PRIOR has proceeded on a short sea voyage to the Andamans for the recovery of his health.

CAPTAIN G. C. FULLER, Army Pay Department, attached to the 1st Border Regiment, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Bombay, *vice* Captain E. Hanstock, deceased.

MAJOR AND BREVET COLONEL JOHN EDMOND WALLER, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 19th Punjab Infantry, has been recommended for furlough to Europe by a medical board.

LIEUTENANT H. E. GIRARD, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been attached for drill purposes to the 2nd Battalion the Liverpool Regiment, Fort William.

A MOUNTED Infantry Company is about to be organised at Madras on the lines of the Calcutta Corps, and wearing the same equipment.

CONSEQUENT on the appointment of Captain Gilchrist as Military Secretary to the Resident, Captain Mason, 2nd Cavalry, has been appointed to the 1st Cavalry, Hingoli, as 2nd-in-Command. Lieutenant Maguire officiates as 2nd-in-Command 2nd Cavalry H. C. at Aurungabad. Lieutenant McSwiney having been transferred to the 3rd Cavalry at Bolarum, Lieutenant Purdon of the 4th becomes wing officer of tbe 6th Infantry at Raichore. The Resident has authorized the Treasury Officer at Hyderabad to exchange Government for *Halli Sicca* rupees and *vice versa* at the assaye rate of H. S. Rs. 116-14-6 per 100 Government rupees to all military officers when leaving Secunderabad, Trimulgherry or Bolarum. Lieutenant Shakespeare is *pro tem* 2nd-in-Command 1st Infantry H. C., and Lieutenant Whittal the Adjutant.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, accompanied by Lady Reay and his personal staff, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary, Lieut-Col the Hon N. G. Lyttleton, Military Secretary, Lieutenants Hamilton and Hunt, aides-de-camp, and Surgeon-Major L. A. Irwing, medical officer, left from the Byculla railway station for Kirkee *en route* to Mahableshwar last night at 10-45, by the ordinary south-east passenger train of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The attendance of the heads of departments and the usual guard of honour was dispensed with. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this mornimg at sunrise, announcing the departure of His Excellency.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION AND INDIAN STOCK.

A RECENT number of the *Economist* publishes an article in which it discusses the effect of the Anglo-Russian difficulties on Indian Government and railway securities. In the previous week's issue it had directed attention to the fall which had taken place in consols in consequence of the political difficulties. At the same time, it showed how slightly the price of Russian stocks had been affected, and expressed an opinion that that could only have arisen from the prices of those stocks being artificially sustained by interested capitalists. The last article tries to strengthen this opinion by an examination into the amount of the depreciation which had taken place in the prices of Indian Government and railway securities.

It says:—"It is less than a year since the improved credit of the Indian Government enabled it to issue a 3 per cent. sterling stock at a price of £94 per £100 stock, and all things seemed to point to a material reduction in the permanent interest which that Government would have to pay both on its existing and any future debt which it might have to create for railways or other public works."

Then follow certain tables containing the principal Government and railway securities, and showing the value of these stocks about the time of the issue of the 3 per cent. stock referred to. In these tables the stocks dealt with are divided into five classes, namely:—1. Indian Government sterling loans. 2. Indian Government rupee loans. 3. Government annuities, &c., issued as purchase price of railways acquired. 4. Indian railways guaranteed by Government, and whose value is determined by the guarantee. 5. Indian railways guaranteed by Government, but earning dividend in excess of their guarantee. From the first table it appears that the 4 per cent. loan, which in 1884 stood as high as 105, has now fallen to 99, showing a total depreciation of £3,204,438. The 3½ per cent. loan has fallen from 107 to 99, the depreciation being £424,193. The 3 per cent. loan has fallen from 96 to 89, the total depreciation being £214,249. The total value of these loans amounts to £64,689,552, and the total depreciation to £3,842,880. This is what the *Economist* says about this:—

"The fall in value of the stocks placed in the first of these groups is only 5·9 per cent., but there can be no doubt that the comparatively small fall in this group is caused by the fact that the largest stock included in the list is the £53,407,000 India 4 per cent. stock, which has lately been considered by financiers certain to be paid off in 1888 at par, and replaced by a lower interest-bearing stock. This stock consequently only realised such a small premium as, assuming this to take place, secured investors, notwithstanding repayment at par in 1888, a rate of interest of from 3¼ to 3½ per cent. Of course, when, as now, this stock falls below par, it means that investors secure an Indian Government direct obligation, yielding over 4 per cent., and this has not been the case for many years."

From the second table it appears that the 4 per cent. India rupee loan has fallen from 83 in 1884 to 73, showing a depreciation of £6,643,520, and the 4½ per cent. has fallen from 85 to 75, showing a depreciation of £2,241,927. The third table, which refers to the East India and Eastern Bengal debentures and annuities, also records a fall of 10·8 per cent., the total value of the stock in 1884 being £36,361,266, and the total depreciation £3,913,530. The fourth table, which, as before stated, deals with Indian guaranteed railways, whose value is determined by the guarantee, gives the following particulars. The Scind Railway has fallen from 130 to 116. The Madras 5 per cent. from 130 to 117; the Madras 4½ per cent. from 123 to 113; the 4½ per cent. from 117 to 107. The South Indian 5 per cent. has fallen from 130 to 117, the 4½ per cent. from 120 to 112; and the South Indian 4½ per cent. debenture stock from 119 to 107. The Oude and Rohilkund 5 per cent. also shows a fall from 130 to 117. The total value represented by these amounts to £37,459,151, and the total depreciation is shown as £3,804,744, or 10·10 per cent. The fifth table deals with railways that have been earning good dividends. From this it appears that the B. B. and C. I. Railway stock has fallen from 156 to 139, the G. I. P. Railway stock from 150 to 133, and the East Indian from 135 to 116, the total depreciation amounting to 11·71 per cent. on a total value of £50,620,500. Remarking on this the *Economist* says:—"With the exception of the first group of stocks, the tables show that the depreciation on Indian Government and railway securities has exceeded 10 per cent., and as Russian stocks are only some 2 per cent. below their highest prices in 1884, these figures appear to show that either this country overrates the danger of Anglo-Russian difficulties, or that the capitalists abroad who are interested in Russian securities do not, or will not, believe that any permanent dispute will arise."

LAND ASSESSMENT IN AHMEDNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have observed in your columns of the 6th instant a letter signed "Tellus," asking for an explanation of certain heavy increases in the assessments of survey numbers in the village of Rahuri of the Ahmednuggur District. Of the 22 cases quoted by your correspondent, no less than 21 formed the subject of a petition made to Government as far back as 1881, which was disposed of in June of the following year. Careful inquiry was made into each case, and it was fully explained to the petitioners by Government that the principal cause of the increases was the assessment for the first time of considerable areas which, though included in occupied survey numbers under the original settlement, were classed as unarable according to the rough standard observed in the early days, before the publication of the Joint Report Rules, when Rahuri was first surveyed. It was also pointed out that, owing to the laxity with which land included in assessed numbers was classed as unarable under the earlier settlements, the revision of those settlements must sometimes result in apparently excessive increases in individual cases and occasionally in villages and groups of villages though the most moderate rates are adopted. It is scarcely possible that your correspondent, who is able to produce in the next issue of your journal after the publication of Mr. Nugent's letter the full details of a batch of cases inquired into four years ago, could have been unaware of the fact of the former inquiry and its results; but for reasons of his own he leaves you and your readers to suppose that he is bringing forward new and unexplained instances of so-called survey oppression.

If any further exploration is needed by "Tellus," who does not appear to be aware even that Government found it necessary under section 106 of the Land Revenue Code to order a complete re-valuation of the lands of Rahuri, it is to be found in the Resolution of Government No. 2,619, dated March, 26, 1884, which was placed at the disposal of the press and republished in your columns. Paragraphs 13 to 16 of that Resolution fully explain the grounds of the increases of assessment in the cases alluded to. It will be seen that until the present revision survey is completed and the valuation of land declared to be final, there are other reasons, besides the general considerations referred to by "Tellus," which may seriously affect the assessments of some of the individual holdings dealt with in the infancy of the Department. As these reasons are to be found in your columns by any one who chooses to read the papers placed by Government at the disposal of the press for the information of the public, I need say no more, except that a perusal of the above-mentioned Resolution will satisfy any candid reader that increases of assessment such as those put forward by "Tellus" involve no departure from the declared principles of the Survey Department under the Government of Bombay.

I would only add that the policy of Government has been so clearly stated that misunderstanding is impossible, and that if any departure from that policy takes place, the responsibility must rest solely with the officers of the Settlement Department. No single assessment, however, is final until the legal remedies of appeal have been exhausted. I read in your columns of the existence of grievances, but surely any practical illustration that such grievances exist could take the shape of appeals to the responsible officers. That the officers of the Settlement Department first hear of departures from policy, and unwarrantable taxation, from the pages of the *Bombay Gazette* is certainly not due to any discouragement given to persons wishing to represent their grievances, and for my own part I am prepared to inquire with special interest into any complaint founded on an allegation that private improvements have been taxed. In the meantime, might I suggest that your influence would be most beneficially used if you would urge those who bring their grievances to your notice to make appeals and petitions in the regular way? If no reply is granted to any such petition, or if the reply shows that the liberal policy of Government has been departed from, there will be some justification for the adverse criticisms which you so freely admit into your columns.—I am, etc.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

April 8.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Gordon Memorial Committee in London have decided to collect funds sufficient to build and endow a hospital at Port Said. Such an institution, under English management, is much needed. An Egyptian hospital exists, but it is under such bad management that it is scarcely worthy of the name. European sailors and passengers are frequently obliged to be left at Port Said, and as several instances of death through carelessness and bad treatment have occurred, it has long been felt that some effort must be made to build a hospital.

The following extract from the chaplain's report illustrates the need for it:—

> A man was landed from a ship who had been attending on one of the crew who had died of small-pox in the Red Sea. He was suffering from fever, "nature unknown;" but the above fact was known at the hospital when he was brought there. In spite of this, and of the very reasonable presumption that he had contracted the disease, he was placed in a ward where there were eleven other men. In two days the disease developed, and he was removed to a small ward from which a room opened wherein were two patients recovering from typhoid fever, and to which room there was no access except through the ward where the man with small-pox was now placed. One of the patients who had lately had typhoid, being well on in convalescence, was removed; the other had to remain in dangerous proximity to a violent disease for some hours, when the case was finally isolated. A few days after, the convalescent from typhoid was attacked with small-pox, but happily recovered. The inference is obvious. But the story does not end here, the small-pox case was isolated, but no watch was kept at night, and the man, in his delirium, and within twelve hours of his death, got up at three o'clock in the morning, and staggered into the large ward, where there were eleven other patients, and pulled the bed-clothes from some of them, till he was led back to his room, where he died!

The writer adds that there is no hope for improvement in the present hospital, for the answer that the Egyptian Government gives is invariably that no better arrangements can be made. The only remedy is for another hospital to be built, based on English lines, and superintended by English medical men. A plot of ground valued at £3,000, has been given for the purpose, as well as a supply of hospital requisites, to the value of some hundreds. Lady Strangford has taken the strongest interest in the hospital for Port Said, and has furnishedplans. She has offered to go out to Port Said to superintend the formation of it when built. Would it not be possible to raise a sum in Bombay or to have a memorial service at each church and chapel, the collection at which should be given to the Gordon Hospital at Port Said? Or if a sufficient sum were raised throughout India could not an Anglo-Indian Gordon Memorial Ward be formed? Such a plan, in one form or the other, needs only to be suggested to receive support. To put it at once in a practicable form. Working in connection with the Gordon Committee in England, I can furnish information as to the great need of a hospital at Port Said, and shall be glad to receive and forward subscriptions towards that object, or they may be paid in to the Gordon Memorial Fund, an account for which has been opened at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bombay.

W. G. H. ELLISON,
Harbour Chaplain.

Bombay, April 7.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not comletely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, *Dec.* 3, 1883.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

UNDER authority from the Government of India, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that, with the sanction of the Town Council, and for and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS up to 2 p m. on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1885, for a LOAN OF 10 LAKHS on the Security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each (form of which is as under will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years, but it will be at the option of Tenderers to intimate at the time of tendering whether they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalments of such amounts as will liquidate the Loan at the expiration of that period. In the case of Tenders in which no intimation to the above effect is given, it will be assumed that it is desired that the interest only shall be paid half-yearly, in which case a sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Preference will be given to Tenderers for the whole Loan, who may be willing to accept annual payments of fixed amounts in reduction of the principal debt.

5. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.

6. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 10 Lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

7. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for Municipal Sanitary Works Loan." The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

8. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders must be paid in the following equal instalments:—

One-third on or before 1st May 1885.
One-third more on or before 1st June, 1885.
And the remainder on or before 1st July, 1885.

9. Interest from 1st May, 1885, to 1st July, 1885, will be paid in advance upon the amount of the first instalment, and from 1st June, 1885, to 1st July, 1885, upon the amount of the second instalment. From 1st July, 1885 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year.

10. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

11. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after the Tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by Government Paper of equal value at the then market rate.

12. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, March 31, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 10 Lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification, dated the 31st March, 1885 published in the local newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay the first instalment on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, the second instalment on or before the 1st day of June, 1885, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of July, 1885.

[N. B.—Tenderers should state if they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalment before the expiration of 40 years.]

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LO AN.

The following is the form of Debenture referred to in the Notification of the Municipal Commissioner dated the 31st March 1885. It will be subject to modification in the event of Tenderers requiring the principal paid off by half yearly instalments.

RUPEES 500 DEBENTURE,

Bombay Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 1885.

This Indenture made the day of 1885, between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay (hereinafter called the said Corporation) of the one part and of the other part. Whereas the said Corporation has been authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 to borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 44 Lakhs for the construction of certain Sanitary Works on the Security of the general revenue of the said Corporation subject nevertheless as herinafter provided, and whereas the said Corporation being now about to borrow the sum of 10 lakhs being the 1st instalment of the said sum of Rupees 44 lakhs the said has agreed to advance to the said Corporation a prt of the monies to be borrowed by them as aforesaid the sum of rupees five hundred upon having the repayment thereof with interest for the same at the rate of Rupees five per cent, per annum secured in manner herein after appearing. Now this indenture witnesseth that they, the said Corporation, by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 and in pursuance of the said authorization by the Governor of Bombay in Council and in consideration of the sum of Rupees five hundred paid to them to the said Corporation upon or before the execution of these presents by the said do hereby grant and assign to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the rates, duties and taxes which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the general revenue which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation under or by virtue of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and all other Acts which may hereafter be passed in amendment of or substitution for the said Acts as the said sum of rupees five hundred doth or shall bear to the said sum of rupees ten lakhs or so much thereof as is or shall be levied upon the security of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue subject nevertheless to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue. To hold the same to the said his heirs, executtors, administrators and assigns from this day until the said sum of rupees five hundred with interest for the same at the rate of rupees five per cent. per annum shall be fully paid and satisfied. And it is hereby declared that the said interest for the said sum of rupees five hundred shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year and that the said principal sum of rupees five hundered shall be repaid on the day of 19 In witness whereof the Common Seal of the said Corporation has been hereunto affixed in the presence of three members of the Town Council who have hereunder signed their names in token of their presence,

Sealed with the Common Seal of the said
Municipal Corporation of the City of
Bombay and signed by
three of the Members of the Town Council
of the said City in token of their presence
at the time of sealing in the presence of

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

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5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

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It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

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COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

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Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchoce enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

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Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

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Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains, and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

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Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

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Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE IS THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY on Earth that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trade of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising Restorative Food for the Brain and Nerves. Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentry, &c.

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"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplies the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

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"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

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"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces appetite and a healthy digestion. "The Brain, Heart and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

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JANUARY 1ST, 1885.

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		BORDEAUX.—RED.			
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton		36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan		30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer		27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose	Dinner Wines	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 9
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 0	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 0
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret ...		27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine		28 0	30 8
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 0
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		20 0	22 8
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy		41	
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine...		18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.			
55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		58 0	61 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		52 0	...
..	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
60 0	62 8	Perinet and Fils		62 0	65 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee...		62 0	...
55 [illegible]	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	36 0
25 [illegible]	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	28 0
50 [illegible]	5 0	Excelsior		52 0	55 0
		PORT.			
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids'	gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich...	gold „	27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ...	black „	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine	red „	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	green „	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca ...		34 0	36 0

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2	Jose Vargos	„	50	10	0
3	La Flor de Tabauos	„	100	16	0
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6	La Silika	„	50	5	0
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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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Some of the articles are very old.
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1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ... **Rs. 25**
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch ... ... " **28**
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... ... " **45**
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch ... ... " **80**

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

NOIRINE.
TRADE MARKS.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.
To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new.' (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

THE TRADE AND NATIVE DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

OFFICES OF THE NOIRINE COMPANY: 8, NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

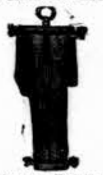
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
WRIGHT'S AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
COAL TAR SOAP
TABLETS 6d & 1/- BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

A Requisite for every Gentleman's Wardrobe.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
Patent Portable

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



By the use of this Instrument, Trousers will retain their original length and shape until worn out.

The thousands now in use amongst MILITARY, NAVAL, SPORTING, and other gentlemen, proves the INVENTION to be a NECESSITY.

Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in., the rod being jointed.

OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
WHOLESALE ONLY: 21, Bedford Street Strand, London, W.C.

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GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE COMFITS

DEPÔTS

The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that

Dr. GIBERT'S
DEPURATIVE COMFITS

Approved by the Paris College of Medicine, are the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives.

They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Beware of Imitations.

AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS'
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Awarded The Gold Medal
International Health
Exhibition, London, 1884
The Only Gold Medal in
Also, [Class 15.
The Gold Medal,
International Exhibition,
Crystal Palace, London, 1884
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
To be obtained of all dealers
Throughout India, Ceylon,
The Straits
And other Tropical Countries
Wholesale only of the
Inventors and Patentees,
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER
DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

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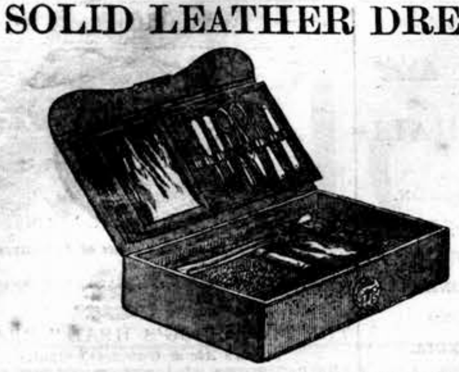
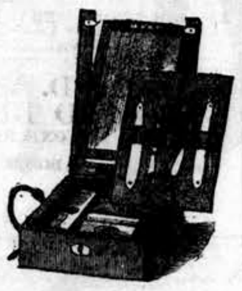
SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.





	Cash Rs.	a.
As illustration No. 1.		
Fitted with 2 Electro-plated mounted Bottles, Hair Brush, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Shaving Brush, Scissors, Stiletto, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Comb, Mirror, Strop, Razor, Tweezers, &c., &c. Size, closed, 10×6½×2¼ inch	36	0
As illutration No. 2.		
With swing bevelled edge Mirror in lid, and fitted with 2 Razors, Razor Strop, Comb, Button Hook, Nail Trimmer, Scissors, Hair Brush, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Soap Box, Shaving Brush, Perfume and Pomade Bottles, &c. Size, closed, 10×6¾×3 in.	36	0
Also a variety of others ... from Rs. 16 to	60	0

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

Beautifully fitted with Electroplate mounted Bottles, containing Soap Box, Tooth and Nail Brush Box, Eau-de-Cologne, Pomade, Smelling Salt and Perfume Bottles, 2 Pin Cushions, 2 Hair Brushes, 1 Tail Hair Brush, 1 Comb, 1 Tail Comb, and a complete Etui. Size, closed, 11×4½ in.	40	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARNING.—Buyers of the well-known STEEL and FILES made by the old established firm of THOMAS JOWITT AND SONS, of SHEFFIELD, are hereby warned against being induced to accept, as of this firm's manufacture, any goods not bearing one or other of the following Brands. All of these are their registered Trade Marks, and to infringe them is felony.

FOR FILES. HAND CUT — TRADE MARK TESTED

FOR STEEL. THOS. JOWITT — J — T. JOWITT
Thos. Jowitt — TRADE MARK J — TRADE MARK TESTED

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1/- & 2/6d. EACH
DEPOT. 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

EMERY CLOTH.
GLASS PAPER.
GENUINE EMERY.
BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Acton and Borman,
72, Shoe Lane,
London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST.
IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS. EVERYWHERE
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

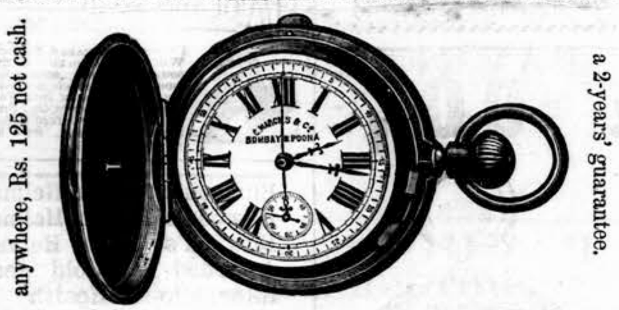
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN

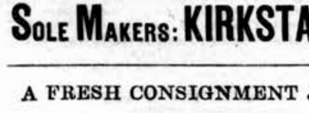
SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

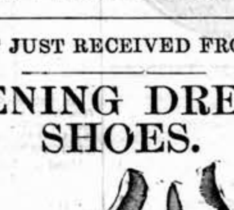
SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

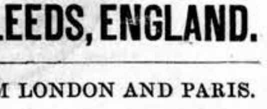
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.



Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.





Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

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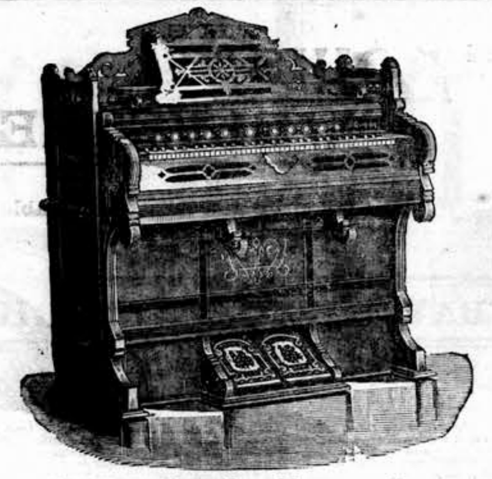

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THE DISTRICT ORGAN Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable	120
FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN 5 STOPS, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	450
Do. 10 STOPS, 2 Swells, NEW MODEL with velvet covered lamp stands	500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells	500
Do. 12 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS (very Powerful)	650
Do. 11 STOPS, 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB BASS. This is an entirely New Model and has a MUSIC RACK and Gilt Panels	650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

	Rs.
FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN, 9 STOPS and 2 Swells	400
Do. 11 STOPS and 2 Swells, including OCTAVE COUPLER and SUB-BASS (as per illustration)	450
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FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN with 4 STOPS and 2 Swells, very Portable	300

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THE CHURCH HARMONIUM: FIVE ROWS OF VIBRATORS, WITH EIGHTEEN STOPS. Rs. 800. (Specially made for India.)
DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM: 14 STOPS, 2 KNEE SWELLS (A VERY POWERFUL INSTRUMENT), Rs. 550.
(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

	Rs.		Rs.
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100	In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops	300
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Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves	160	In handsome Walnut, 8 Stops, zinc bottom	350
Solid Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180	In Ebony and Gold do. do.	450

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Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
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This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867 and 1878.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA, 1884.

The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially
ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 66 feet.
ANGLES, T. BAR-IRONS, NAIL-RODS, CAST-IRON COLUMNS.
RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES, SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BAR-IRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
Books of sections, quotations and every informations can be obtained on application to

L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
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TRADE MARK.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. — MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK — And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 2/84

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ROYAL BLEND
SCOTCH WHISKY,
AS SUPPLIED TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ALLOWED TO TRADE.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

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TO THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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RAMPART ROW,
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And at
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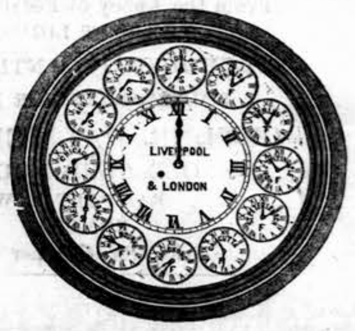
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.



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MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

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NEW KOLAPUR
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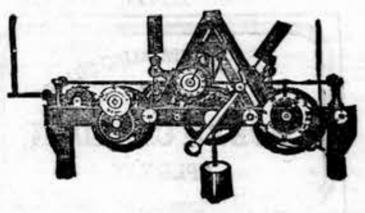
CLOCKS.



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MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THEIR
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